

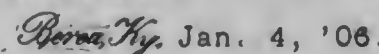
—G. W. Hendricks.

The announcement that the Russian National Assembly would meet next May means more than a mere matter of news. It means that the Emperor has finally decided, whether of his own volition or not makes little difference, to abolish the autocracy, or absolute power, of himself and those who come after him. The announcement has gone forth at last, after strenuous objection on the part of the reactionaries, that hereafter no measure shall become law in Russia without the vote of the peoples' representatives in a legislative body. It would be strange if after all the talk of Nicholas as a mere puppet in the hands of the grand dukes on one hand and fortune tellers on the other, he should figure as the founder of modern Russia. After this the only absolute rulers will be the Sultan of Turkey and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Fled From Burning Hotel,
Mobile, Ala., March 7.—Fire of accidental origin destroyed the Spring Hill hotel, a winter resort seven miles west of Mobile. The hotel was filled with guests from northern cities and many had narrow escapes.

Will Remove Headquarters.
Omaha, Neb., March 6.—C. Scioerlen, commander in chief of the Woodmen of the World, announced that the headquarters of the order will be removed from Omaha because this state proposes to tax the reserve funds of the order.

Condemned Murderer Escapes.
Towson, Md., March 6.—Isaac Wilder, colored, under sentence to be hanged March 30 for the murder of Frederick T. Rhinehart, keeper of a toll gate near here, escaped from jail and track of him was lost in the nearby woods.



W. T. P. S.
Cashier.

WELCH'S

Little Hard-Times Store

I want your trade, no matter who you are,
if prices are not right do not buy.

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

Phone 40.

OUR SERIAL

Under the Red Robe

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN

(Copyright, 1914, by Stanley J. Weyman.)

CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

It was of good size, but wore, I fancied, a gloomy aspect. A great yew hedge, which seemed to enclose a walk or bowling-green, hid the ground floor of the east wing from view, while a formal rose garden, stiff even in neglect, lay in front of the main building. The west wing, whose lower roofs fell gradually away to the woods, probably contained the stables and granaries.

I stood a moment only, but I marked all, and noted how the road reached the house and which windows were open to attack; then I turned and hastened back. Fortunately, I met no one between the house and the village, and was able to enter the inn with an air of the most complete innocence.

Short as had been my absence, I found things altered there. Round the door lolled and chattered three strangers—stout, well-armed fellows, whose bearing suggested a curious mixture of amugness and independence. Half-a-dozen packhorses stood tethered to the post in front of the house; and the landlord's manner, from being rude and churlish only, had grown preplexed and almost timid. One of the strangers, I soon found, supplied him with wine; the others were traveling merchants, who rode in the first one's company for the sake of safety. All were substantial men from Tarbes—solid burghers; and I was not long in guessing that my host, fearing what might leak out before them and particularly that I might refer to the previous night's disturbance, was on tenterhooks while they remained.

For a time this did not suggest anything to me. But when we had all taken our seats for supper there came an addition to the party. The door opened and the fellow whom I had seen the night before with Madam de Cochefort entered and took a stool by the fire. I felt sure that he was one of the servants at the chateau; and in a flash his presence inspired me with the most feasible plan for obtaining admission which I had yet hit upon. I felt myself growing hot at the thought—it seemed so full of promise and of danger—and on the instant, without giving myself time to think too much, I began to carry it into effect.

I called for two or three bottles of better wine and, assuming a jovial air, passed it round the table. When we had drunk a few glasses, I fell to talking and, choosing politics, took the side of the Languedoc party and the malcontents in so reckless a fashion that the innkeeper was beside himself at my imprudence. The merchants, who belonged to the class with whom the cardinal was always most popular, looked first astonished and then enraged. But I was not to be checked. Hints and sour looks were lost upon me. I grew more outspoken with every glass I drank to the Rochellois. I swore it would not be long before they raised their heads again; and at last, while the innkeeper and his wife were engaged in lighting the lamp, I passed round the bottle and called on all for a toast.

"I'll give you one to begin," I bragged noisily. "A gentleman's toast! A southern toast! Here is confusion to the cardinal and a health to all who hate him!"

"Mon Dieu!" one of the strangers cried, springing from his seat in a rage. "I am not going to stomach that! Is your house a common treason-hole?" he continued, turning furiously on the landlord, "that you suffer this!"

"Holly-toity!" I answered, coolly keeping my seat. "What is all this? Don't you relish my toast, little man?"

"No—nor you!" he retorted hoily, "whoever you may be!"

"Then I will give you another," I answered, with a hicough. "Perhaps it will be more to your taste. Here is the Duke of Orleans, and may be soon be king!"

CHAPTER III.

THE HOUSE IN THE WOOD.

My words fairly startled the three men out of their anger. For a moment they glared at me as if they had seen a ghost. Then the wine-merchant slapped his hand on the table. "That is enough!" he said, with a look at his companions. "I think there can be no mistake about that. As damnable treason as ever I heard whispered! I congratulate you, Sir, on your boldness. As for you," he continued, turning with an ugly sneer to the landlord, "I shall know now the company you keep! I was not aware that my wine wet whistles to such a tune!"

But if he was startled, the innkeeper was furious, seeing his character thus taken away; and, being at no time a man of many words, he vented his rage exactly in the way I wished. In a twinkling he raised such an uproar as can scarcely be conceived. With a roar like a bull's he ran headlong at the table, and overturned it on the top of me. The woman saved the lamp and fled with it into a corner, whence she and the man from the chateau watched the skirmish in silence; but the pewter cups and platters flew spinning across the floor, while the table plumed me to the ground among the ruins of my

stool. Having me at this disadvantage—for at first I made no resistance—the landlord began to belabor me with the first thing he snatched up, and when I tried to defend myself cursed me with each blow for a treacherous rogue and a vagrant. Meanwhile, the three merchants, delighted with the turn things had taken, skipped round us laughing; and now hounded him on, now bantered me with "How is that for the Duke of Orleans?" and "How row, traitor?"

When I thought this had lasted long enough—or, to speak more plainly, when I could stand the innkeeper's drubbing no longer—I threw him off by a great effort, and struggled to my feet. But still, though the blood was trickling down my face, I refrained from drawing my sword. I caught up instead a leg of the stool which lay handy, and, watching my opportunity, dealt the landlord a shrewd blow under the ear which laid him out in a moment on the wreck of his own table.

"Now!" I cried, brandishing my new weapon, which tilted the hand to a nifty, "come on! Come on, if you dare to strike a blow, you peddling, truckling, huckstering knaves! A leg for you and your shaveling cardinal!"

The red-faced wine-merchant drew his sword in a one-two. "Why, you drunken fool," he said wrathfully, "put that stick down, or I will spit you like a lark!"

"Lark in your teeth!" I cried, staggering as if the wine were in my head. "Another word, and I—"

He made a couple of savage passes at me, but in a twinkling his sword lay across the room.

"Volla," I shouted, lurching forward as if I had luck and not skill to thank for it. "Now the next! Come on, come on—you white-livered knaves!" And, pretending a drunken frenzy, I flung my weapon bodily amongst them, and seizing the nearest, began to wrestle with him.

In a moment they all threw themselves upon me, and, swearing copiously, here me back to the door. The wine-merchant cried breathlessly to the woman to open it, and in a twinkling they had me through it and half way across the road. The one thing I feared was a knife-thrust in the neck; but I had to run that risk, and the men were honest enough and, thinking me drunk, indulgent. In a trice I found myself on my back in the dirt, with my head humming; and heard the bars of the door fall noisily into their places.

I got up and went to the door, and, to play out my part, hammered on it frantically, crying out to them to let me in. But the three travelers only jeered at me, and the landlord, with his head bleeding, shook his fist at me and cursed me for a mischief-maker.

Baffled in this I retired to a log which lay in the road a few paces from the house, and sat down on it to await events. With torn clothes and bleeding face, hatless and covered with dirt, I was in scarcely better case than my opponent. It was raining, too, and the dripping branches swayed over my head, and chilled and dispirited. If my scheme failed, I had forfeited roof and bed to no purpose, and placed future progress out of the question. It was a critical moment.

But at last that happened for which I had been looking. The door swung open a few inches and a man came noiselessly out; the door was quickly barred behind him. He stood a moment, waiting on the threshold and peering into the gloom; and seemed to expect to be attacked. Finding himself unmolested, however, and all quiet, he went off steadily down the street—towards the chateau.

I let a couple of minutes go by and then I followed. I had no difficulty in hitting on the track at the end of the street, but when I had once plunged into the woods, I found myself in darkness so intense that I soon strayed from the path, and fell over roots, and tore my clothes with thorns, and lost my temper 20 times before I found the path again. However, I gained the bridge at last and caught sight of a twinkling light before me. To make for it across the meadow and terrace was an easy task; yet when I had reached the door and had hammered upon it, I was in so sorry a plight that I sank down, and had no need to play a part or pretend to be worse than I was.

For a long time no one answered. The dark house towering above me remained silent. I could hear, mingled with the throbbings of my heart, the steady croaking of the frogs in a pond near the stables; but no other sound. In a frenzy of impatience and disgust I stood up again and hammered, kicking with my heels on the nail-studded door, and crying out desperately, "A moi! A moi!"

"Who is there?" a voice asked. "A gentleman in distress," I answered piteously, moving my hands across the door. "For God's sake open and let me in. I am hurt and dying of cold."

"What brings you here?" the voice asked sharply. Despite its tartness, I fancied it was a woman's.

"Heaven knows!" I answered desperately. "I cannot tell. They maltreated me at the inn and threw me into the street. I crawled away and have been wandering in the wood for hours. Then I saw a light here."

Thereon, some muttering took place on the other side of the door, to which I had my ear. It ended in the bars being lowered. The door swung partly open and a light shone out, dazzling me. I tried to shade my eyes with my fingers, and as I did so I fancied I heard a murmur of pity. But when I looked in under screen of my hand I saw only one person—the man who held the light, and his aspect was so strange, so terrifying, that, shaken as I was by fatigue, I recoiled a step.

He was a tall and very thin man, meanly dressed in a short scanty jacket and well-darned hose. Unstable, for some reason, to bend his neck, he carried his head with a strange stiffness. And that head! Never did man show a face so like death. His forehead was bald and white, all the lower part of his face fell in, his jaws receded, his



"A MOI!"

cheeks were hollow, his lips and chin were thin and fleshless. He seemed to have only one expression—a fixed grin.

While I stood looking at this formidable creature he made a quick motion to shut the door again, smiling more widely. I had the presence of mind to thrust in my foot, and, before he could resent the act, a voice in the background cried: "For shame, Clon! Stand back. Stand back, do you hear? I am afraid, Monsieur, that you are hurt."

The last words were my welcome to that house; and, spoken at an hour and in circumstances so gloomy, they made a lasting impression. Round the hall ran a gallery, and this, the height of the apartment and the dark paneling seemed to swallow up the light. I stood within the entrance (as it seemed to me) of a huge cave; the skull-headed porter had the air of an ure. Only the voice which greeted me dispelled the illusion. I turned trembling towards the quarter whence it came, and, shading my eyes, made out a woman's form standing in a doorway under the gallery. A second figure, which I took to be that of the servant I had seen at the inn, loomed uncertainly beside her.

"One of our people has told me about you," she continued, appealing out of the darkness. "I am sorry that this has happened to you here, but I am afraid that you were indiscreet."

"I take all the blame, Madam," I answered humbly. "I ask only shelter for the night."

"The time has not yet come when we cannot give our friends that!" she answered, with noble courtesy. "When it does, Monsieur, we shall be homeless ourselves."

I shivered, looking anywhere but at her; for I had not sufficiently pictured this scene of my arrival—I had not foreseen its details; and now I took part in it I felt a miserable wretchedness weigh me down. I had never from the first liked the work! But, I had had no choice. And I had no choice now. Luckily, the guise in which I came, my fatigue and wound were a sufficient mark, or I should have incurred suspicion at once. For I am sure that if ever in this world a brave man wore a hang-dog air, or Gili de Berault fell below himself, it was then and there—on Madam de Cochefort's threshold, with her welcome sounding in my ears.

One, I think, did not suspect me. Clon, the porter, continued to hold the door obstinately ajar and to eye me with grinning spite, until his mistress, with some sharpness, bade him drop the bars and conduct me to a room.

"Do you go also, Louis," she continued, speaking to the man beside her, "and see this gentleman comfortably disposed. I am sorry," she added, addressing me in the graceful tone she had before used, and I thought I could see her head bent in the darkness, "that our present circumstances do not permit us to welcome you more fully, Monsieur. But the troubles of the times—however, you will excuse what is lacking. Until to-morrow, I have the honor to bid you good-night."

"Good-night Madam," I stammered, trembling. I had not been able to distinguish her face in the gloom of the doorway, but her voice, her greeting, her presence, unmaned me. I was troubled and preplexed; I had not spirit to kick a dog. I followed the two servants from the hall without heeding how we went; nor was it until we came to a full stop at a door in a whitewashed corridor, and it was forced upon me that something was in question between my two conductors, that I began to take notice.

Then I saw that one of them, Louis, wished to lodge me here where we stood. The porter, on the other hand, who held the keys, would not. He did not speak a word, nor did the other; and this gave a queer ominous character to the debate; but he continued to jerk his head towards the farther end of the corridor, and, at last, he carried his point. Louis shrugged his shoulders, and moved on.

We reached the end of the corridor, and there, for an instant, the monster with the keys paused and grinned at me. Then he turned into a narrow passage on the left and after following it for some paces, halted before a small, strong door. His key jarred in the lock, but he forced it shrieking round, and with a savage flourish threw the door open.

I walked in and saw a mean, bare chamber with barred windows. The door was indifferently clean, there was

no furniture. The yellow light of the lantern falling on the stained walls gave the place the look of a dungeon. I turned to the two men. "This is not a very good room," I said. "And it feels damp. Have you no other?"

Louis looked doubtfully at his companion. But the porter shook his head stubbornly.

"Why does he not speak?" I asked with impatience.

"He is dumb," Louis answered. "Dumb!" I exclaimed. "But he hears."

"He has ears," the servant answered dryly. "But he has no tongue, Monsieur."

I shuddered. "How did he lose it?" I asked.

"At Rochelle. He was a spy and the king's people took him the day the town surrendered. They spared his life, but eat his tongue."

"Ah!" I said. I wished to say more, to be natural, to show myself at my ease. But the porter's eyes seemed to burn into me, and my own tongue clove to the roof of my mouth. He opened his lips and pointed to his throat with a horrid gesture and I shook my head and turned from him—"You can let me have some bedding?" I murmured hastily, for the sake of saying something and to escape.

"Of course, Monsieur," Louis answered. "I will fetch some."

He went away, thinking doubtless that Clon would stay with me. But after waiting a minute the porter strode off also with the lantern, leaving me to stand in the middle of the damp, dark room and reflect on the position. It was plain that Clon suspected me. This prison-like room with its barred window at the back of the house and in the wing nearest from the stables, proved so much. Clearly, he was a dangerous fellow, of whom I must beware. I had just begun to wonder how madam could keep such a monster in her house, when I heard his step returning. He came in, lighting Louis, who carried a small pallet and a bundle of coverings.

(To Be Continued.)

A Scotch Courtship.

He and his lass had been sitting together about half an hour in silence, when he spoke and the following dialogue took place:

"Mangle," he said, "wasna I here on Sabbath night?"

"Aye, Jock, I daur say ye were."

"An' I was here on Monday night?"

"Aye, so ye were."

"An' I was here on Tuesday night?"

"Aye, ye did happen on Tuesday night."

"An' I was here on Wednesday night?"

"Aye, so ye were, Jock, so ye were."

"An' I was here on Thursday night?"

"I'll no deny that ye were, Jock."

"An' I was here on Friday night?"

"Aye, I'm thinking that's so."

"An' this is Saturday night, an' I'm here again!"

"Weel, what for no? I'm sure ye're very welcome!"

"Mangle (desperately). Mangle, woman! D'ye no begin to smell a rat?"

—Baltimore Sun.

Escaping Judgment.

The father of a young man who had been lately married had occasion to send a faithful but somewhat blunt old servant to his son's house, some miles distant, on business. On his return, anxious to hear the old man's opinion of the lady, he said:

"Well, you saw the bride, Thomas?"

"Yes, master, I saw the bride."

"She's a wealthy lady, Thomas?"

"Yes, master, very wealthy. I suppose."

"Weel, and what's your opinion, Thomas?"

"I think she's a right bonnie lady to talk to, as well as being rich and clever; but, master," said the old man, confidentially, "if beauty's a sin she won't have to answer for that."

Comforting News.

It takes a good deal to upset the New Englander's equanimity. A New Hampshire farmer was driving past a country house and witnessed the tragedy of a child falling into a well. Instead of rushing, appalled, to the scene, he observed that plenty of help was at hand and jogged stolidly on. About a mile below lived an aunt of the little girl to whom the accident had befallen. "How do, Miss Lath," he drawled to the woman shelling peas by the kitchen door. "I jus' seen your sister's little gal fall down the clatter. I guess she's drowned." Then, having delivered his news, he drove on. —Lippincott's Magazine.

Infatuate Inference.

Little Gladys's father had a corn that hurt him badly—well, it was so bad he had to cut his shoe in several places to have comfort. She watched the operation with interest, having been told why it was done.

The next day a tramp came to the door with numerous slits and rents in his clothes. The child looked at him a moment and then, before the tramp had begun his plea, cried out:

"Oh, mamma! the man must have corns all over his body." —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Her Pointed Question.

Nell is a little girl who is allowed to join the diners at her house when there are guests, on the stipulation that she shall keep very quiet. On several occasions the little girl was refused dessert on the ground that "it was not good for her." Recently, when there were not a few guests at dinner at the house in question, the youngster, having obtained permission to speak, naively asked: "Mother, will the dessert hurt me, or is there enough to go round?" —Collier's Weekly.

A PEANUT FRAME.

How a Most Novel and Attractive Decoration May Be Made for a Girl's Room.

Girls, did you ever see a photograph frame made of peanuts? Well, try making one for yourself. And if you do you will not stop with one—you will probably make three or four for your own room, as well as some for your friends as little gifts, for you will find them most unique and artistic.

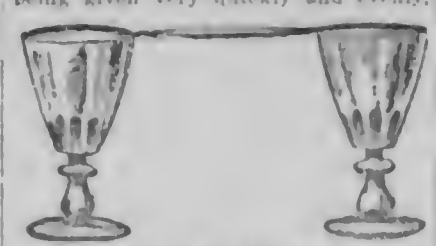
Have a carpenter make a thin pine-wood frame to fit an cabinet or panel photograph, building it with the proper grooves in the back to admit of fitting in a glass and cardboard protection, explains the Cleveland Leader. Then get a bag of peanuts and a pot of good glue. With a small brush apply the glue to the frame and lay on the peanuts—in the shells, of course—taking pains to fit them snugly together. As you place them drop a little glue from the brush between the nuts to hold them securely together. After the frame is completely covered with the peanuts let it lie on the table till the glue is thoroughly hardened, then with a clean brush go over it very carefully with turpentine varnish.

If the frame is hand painted a coat of dark red or green paint, you have no idea how artistic the effect is.

THE MAGIC BLOW.

How a Stick Resting on Glasses May Be Broken Without Damage to Them.

If a stick is taken and tapered off to the ends equally from the center and the stick itself be not too thick, and if it is then placed with its tapered ends resting on two wine glasses, a good smart blow being struck on its center, it will break in two without damaging the wine glasses. The cause of this involves a curious principle of the laws of force, of which there are many illustrations well known to everyone. The blow being given very quickly and evenly.



READY FOR THE BLOW.

and the substance which strikes having a rapid motion, it is suddenly arrested in its downward course by the stick across the wine glasses, and it passes through it or breaks it because there is not time enough for the momentum of the blow to spread along the stick and break the glasses. Another illustration is firing a cannon through an iron board. If a gun be loaded with powder, and a cannon ball fitting the barrel to insert in place of a bullet, and the gun first against a door or other piece of wood the cannon ball will pass through leaving a clean, smooth hole, because when the cannon ball is moving fast, it actually has not time to break, and the wood is perforated.

At It Again.

Miss DeThorne—How do you like my new tailor-made costume, dear? Miss Plumpleigh—Oh, it's just too lovely for anything. Why, it fits every angle. —Chicago Daily News.

Parlor Games a Pleasing Pastime for Children.



THE PARLOR GAME IN PROGRESS.

No matter how old the game may be it is found ever new and amusing, and sometimes the mere knowledge that it was participated in by the children's great-grandparents lends added zest to the playing of it by the little folk. There are the old games of "forfeit," so delightfully old and so deliciously new every time it is played, and "whirl the plate," than which there is no livelier sport, and "clap in and clap out," always fun-provoking and enjoyable.

The playing of cards, chess, checkers and dominoes can never afford the youth with genuine pleasure. These games are better suited to the elders of the family, adults who enjoy a game for the scientific side of it and the quiet it enforces. But for the boys and girls—give them bolsters, spirited games such as "hide and seek," "blind man's buff" and "toss the slipper," and "hunting the thimble" is a jolly game also.

Then there are the gay, old-time dances through which our great-grandparents frolicked when they were young and full of life. Leading in the list of "country" dances comes the dear old Virginia reel, which, as one

THE DROWSYLAND EXPRESS.

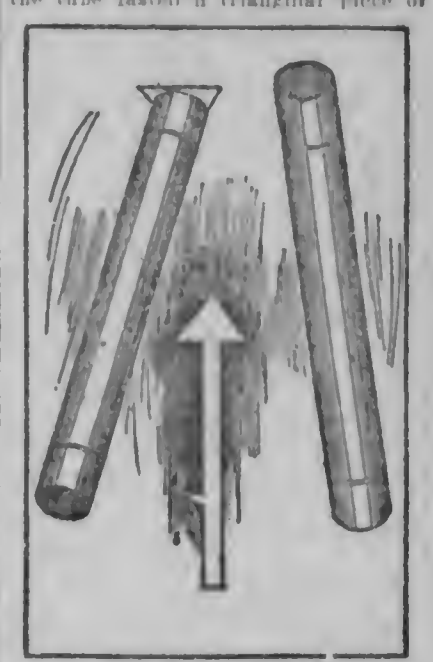
From twilighttown to Sleepyville is a long, long way, I guess. But the fastest train in the world, I wease, is the Drowsyland Express! There's a kiss for fire and a song for steam And Love to manage the train. Just a moment's stop at the City of Dream And it's on through the night again!

Then, it's, oh, my little one, Ho, my little one, Sweet of the tawny tress! It's off and away At the close of day On the Drowsyland Express! —Horton H. Green, in Good Literature.

TO MAKE A FLUTE.

One Made Out of Paper Which Will Afford Joy or Grief Much Amusement.

A little flute from which a good deal of amusement may be derived can be made by wrapping a piece of paper around a pencil to make a tube. Paste the edge fast and to one end of the tube fasten a triangular piece of



HOW THE FLUTE IS MADE.

paper somewhat larger than the opening, as shown in the illustration.

To play the flute, draw in your breath through the open end of the tube, the difference in pitch will depend upon how hard you breathe.

The Progressive Boy. In 1871, Luther Laffin Mills, of Chicago, the eminent attorney, was sitting in his office, when a boy entered and addressed the lawyer a most peculiar manner. There was nothing unusual in this because the same boy had performed the same service for months, in something, which and showed. On this particular occasion the boy let out about the room, looking at the law books and the wilderness of briefs. Then he turned rather abruptly toward Mr. Mills, and said: "I would like to be a lawyer." Mr. Mills questioned him, and found him intelligent, earnest and pucky. He took him in. The boy read, attended office duties, ran errands, went to lectures at the law school, and made himself invaluable. At the expiration of two years he was ready to push out his own boat. He has been climbing upstairs ever since. Recently his voice was heard in one of the most important cases that have been tried in Cook county.

The Heavenly Road.

"Does you ever stop ter think how high heaven is?" "Don't worry me wid sich problems. If I kin see git half-way, on keep fum settin' dizzy. I'll be satisfied!" —Atlanta Constitution.

Berea Teachers' Club

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS FOR PUBLICATION TO G. D. LEWIS, BEREA, KY.

The following papers on "Giving Information" and "Talebearing" were handed in along with others perhaps just as good after the subject had been discussed in class. The papers fairly represent the general opinion of the class:

News Carrying

I believe the reason that most people do not like to carry news, is that they consider it nothing to them what others are doing. One thinks he will do well if he keeps himself straight and he also acts on the old commandment, "first cast the beam out of thine own eye, then thou canst see clearly to pluck the mote out of thy brother's eye."

Then there are others who are afraid to tell a thing even though they think it should be told. If a pupil tells something in school, the others are very likely to catch him out and give him a thrashing or else they will laugh at him and call him "tattle tale." It is a very dangerous thing for a man to report a moon shiner or gambler. Another point is that a newsbearer is a very distasteful person to have around. If we do a good deed, one does not always want it published, and if we do wrong we don't want that told even though we are sorry. Again, I don't believe any one enjoys being with a person who always has something to tell on his neighbor. But after all I believe it is sometimes well to tell things. Very often we are shielding evil by not reporting it. I think that here some people make use of the Golden Rule too freely. They will say well, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" and I am sure if I was in their place I shouldn't like to be told on.

Shall We Allow Telling?

Before condemning or recommending it, we must consider every phase on both sides of the question.

It seems that this is the only appeal for protection and justice and yet, only a small percent of the pupils who report another have any thought of justice or protection but do it to satisfy their selfish spirit of revenge. Neither do they do it with the hope that it will reform the wrong doer. I believe if one pupil reports another to satisfy his own selfish spirit, it is worse than valueless, but if he reports for the love of justice and with the thought of doing the wrongdoer some good, it is a good thing.

On the other hand if he fails to report the wrongdoer, it seems as though he is shielding him and of course he is. Just what this small seed, of shielding the wrong doer, may bring forth in the pupil's after life, is far from being known. A large number of our criminals are shielded by their neighbors, but just where the neighbors got the lesson I am unable to say.

Often the "tattler" causes cold feelings that in fact are never warmed again by brotherly love; he is disliked from the lowest to the very zenith of society. I truly believe that the first business of the school child is to get right himself before he begins on others.

Incapacitive Information

Should a person not directly concerned or materially damaged report the wrong of others?

Which of these three, principle, sentiment, or fear, causes one to refrain most from imparting his knowledge of wrong doing?

I am inclined to believe that where wrong is being done that reflects or casts suspicion on a number of others each of these persons should prove himself innocent and also mention that there is wrong being done, also mentioning the nature of it, but not mentioning the guilty person's name. I am absolutely and forever opposed to "tattling" in any form. I do not believe it to be right to tell of crime being committed, naming the doer, unless personal injury has been received, or damage to one's self or others is likely to be done.

Just what causes a person to refrain from imparting any intelligence as to the wrong doing of others is hard to determine. In some cases it may be principle. In others it may be sentiment, and in still others, fear, not fear of bodily injury, but more often is it fear of ridicule, fear of being branded as a "tattler".

Salesmen Wanted

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FOR SALE OR RENT.

Two Farms for rent or sale at Kerby Knob, Jackson County, Ky. Both are well improved, good buildings, plenty of fruit and water, coal and timber. For further information address D. M. Click, Kerby Knob, Ky.

History of the Eighth Kentucky

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment Took in Our Civil War.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

In addition to the demand upon their time by drill and guard duty, commissioned officers met two hours each morning in school, and one hour in practice of manual of arms. Lieutenant-Colonel May being a tight "school master." Add to this the reviews, dress-parade, cooking, washing, &c., gave us but little time to idle. This constant duty and drill probably caused a few men to try feigning sick. At 7 o'clock, a. m., the bugle would sound that doleful call, and the sick assembled at the surgeon's tent, where they were examined from duty and prescribed for. Some of the boys concluded that others were "playing off" on Dr. Mills. One morning B. Ward, Company F, on being notified by his orderly to "get ready for picket," replied "Sergeant, I'll be hanged if anybody can't get excused that I go to sick call, an' if you'll let me, I'll prove it," and Ben's name was put down. At the bugle signal Ben wended his way slowly to the surgeon's tent, assuming a countenance of pain and misery calculated to deceive the "very elect." He awaited his turn. Surgeon Mills, knowing him to be a faithful soldier, asked the usual question: "What's the matter with you?" "O, Doc, I am wrong every way in my inwards," Ben soon had the satisfaction of seeing "ex" written opposite his name, and the steward gave him his pills, with directions. Ben had a fine day's sleep, and in the evening arose refreshed, and around the cook fire was engaged in a tight wrestle with one of his comrades. Doctor Mills just then passed, and was astonished to see such improvement in his late patient. With a volley of oaths he told Ben if he did not explain his evident deception he would have him tied up by the thumbs. Seeing an honest confession the safest way out of the dilemma, he gave the surgeon the cause of his assumed illness. This had the effect desired, and the surgeon became more careful in the future; also causing Ward, about a week later, to go on duty a very sick soldier, dismissing him from sick call with the command, "Sergeant, put that d—d hypocrite on duty; I don't believe he looks half as sick as he did when up here last." Ward never tried that dodge on Dr. Mills again.

Our manner of picketing all the roads with fifteen or twenty men and a cavalry vidette was kept up. On the 12th April a squad of the Eighth was posted on the Franklin Pike. Private Joe King, Company H, as sentinel, a little distance from the reserve, commanded a citizen to halt. As he was about to pass without paying any attention to the command, it was repeated. This time the man said, with an oath: "I'll not be halted by no d—d abolition Yankee!" Seeing King raise his gun, the fellow broke to run, when King fired, killing him instantly. Colonels Duffield and Barnes both rode out to investigate the affair, and decided that the soldier only did his duty, commending him for his faithfulness. The citizens about town complained to Colonel Barnes bitterly of the shooting of a man whom they claimed was crazy. The Colonel told them if that was the case he was sorry, but if they did not want their fools killed they must take better care of them. People passing our pickets after that about Murfreesboro were careful to halt at the word.

During the two first weeks of our stay here many slaves came to our pickets, generally after dark. Colonel Duffield's orders were to send them in to the provost-marshal, their owners being allowed to come in and reclaim their slaves on condition of the masters taking an oath of loyalty to the United States Government.

Ask Your Own Doctor

If he tells you to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your severe cough or bronchial trouble, then take it. If he has anything better, then take that. But we know what he will say; for doctors have used this cough medicine over 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for hard colds, bad coughs, and influenza. It has done me great good, and I believe it is the best cough medicine in the world for all throat and lung troubles."—E. C. STANT, Albany, Oregon.

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SARSAPARILLA.
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HAIR VIGOR.

Keep the bowels open with one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime, just one.

which some of them reluctantly did. But the general aversion of masters to comply with the condition very soon had Captain Rouns, provost-marshal, overstocked with this valuable species of Southern property. Colonel Duffield suggested to the officers of the Eighth the propriety of hiring our cooks from among these "contrabands," but we declined the idea of runaway negro cooks, as did also the Twenty-third Kentucky, we having not yet properly considered the slave a factor in this great war. The dusky sons of toil poured into the picket stations in such numbers we had to stop them from coming in, some of the officers threatening to punish them if they did not immediately return to their masters.

In looking back at this soft and easy policy of General Buell, we cannot wonder that the efforts of the first eighteen months to put down the rebellion were a failure. These hundreds of stout, able-bodied men, driven back into rebel corn and wheat fields, that they might toil to produce subsistence for a large rebel army the next fall and winter, was anything but wisdom. But then we were trying to put down insurrection and let slavery alone, notwithstanding we knew the cruel taskmasters of these slaves to be the worst of enemies and rebels at heart.

On the 15th our brigade made quite a parade in the streets of Murfreesboro, and hoisted the stars and stripes on the court house. Nearly all the inhabitants of the town were silent spectators of what they evidently thought to be an insult to their Southern pride. Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst, of the Ninth Michigan, made an appropriate and sensible speech to the citizens, in which he admonished them to return to their loyalty. "And," said he, "we will then kill the fatted calf." But as long as we remained there we heard of no fat calf being sacrificed in welcome to returning rebels, though we have good reason to believe, had a careful search been made in Stone River, quite a number of pig skins could have been found, securely attached to stones to insure their remaining at the bottom. Nor did we hear of any citizen ever being invited to feast on the savory pork those same skins once enveloped. Colonel Duffield had profound respect for Buell's orders regarding foraging, holding the officer immediately in command responsible for any violation of said orders. The author remem-ers having to pay three dollars for a sixty-pound shot some of my picket guard had killed while I was absent visiting another post under my command. In this instance the old rebel complaining to Colonel Duffield, lyingly alleged the pig to belong to one of his old negro men. On hunting up this much-injured darkey, with the full intention of healing his lacerated feelings, and carrying out "general orders," the old fellow said: "Fo' de good Lord, Mars Cap'n, 'twant no mo' my pig dan dis farm is; ole mars' pig, sho'." On confronting "ole mars" with his bogus owner of the defunct swine, with much fear and trembling the old darkey lyingly confessed the pig to have been his. I gave the poor old scared fellow the money, at the same time telling Miller if he took the money away from the negro we would surely call on him again, and that to his sorrow. Colonel Duffield was satisfied with the manner of my settlement for pork, but no more complaint was heard from Miller of lost pork, though some of the Eighth boys said when we left there that Miller was not overstocked with hogs.

On the evening of the 23d April a dress-parade order was read detailing Lient. C. Park assistant brigade quartermaster. That night we were aroused from sleep by loud cheering and beating of drums in the Ninth's camp. Very soon Colonel Barnes had the Eighth assembled before his tent. He mounted a cracker box and said: "Brother officers and soldiers, we have just received orders to march tomorrow morning for Pittsburg Landing; boys, are you ready to go?" The response was loud and long cheering. At repeated calls Major Broadbush stepped on the box and said: "Boys, I am no speaker, but if we go to Pittsburg, I want it understood I'll try to make one in the fight." Orders were given to prepare three days' rations and have arms cleaned up. The regiment spent the balance of the night in cooking, washing and letter-writing.

At 9 o'clock the 24th we were ready formed, waiting the order to march, when an order was received countermanding the order of the previous night, John Morgan, with quite a force of rebel cavalry, having made a raid on Wartrace, and still being in the cedars toward Lebanon, being the cause of our detention here.

The 20th, Companies C, E, D and I,

of the Eighth, under command of Major Broadbush, were ordered on the train to Shelbyville, thirty miles further south, to relieve some troops there. Many flying rumors of Morgan's near approach caused us to be on the qui vive.

The 28th, Colonel Wolford and Colonel Clay Smith, with two regiments of Kentucky cavalry, succeeded in overtaking Morgan, at Lebanon, Tenn., completely routing the rebels and driving them into Kentucky. We were rejoicing at the news of the capture of New Orleans.

Paymaster Hines paid off the regiment the 20th—two months' pay.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

ILLINOIS NEWS.

TUSCULA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.
March 3.—We are having some rainy weather at this writing and the roads are very muddy. Richard Garrett, from near Arcola, is moving on Mrs. Westfield's place, where he will farm this year.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martin visited Mrs. Martin's parents over Sunday.—Robert Ledford, of Pesotum, has moved on Elmhurst Hackett's farm. Mr. Ledford and his son will work for Mr. Hackett this year.—Mrs. Mary Martin and Miss Nellie Martin visited Miss Della and Hattie Heacock Saturday evening.—Ball Martin visited his brother, W. C. Martin, Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, of Johnson City, Ills., are talking of moving back to Tuscola, Ills., where they expect to make their future home. We shall be glad to have them back.—There will be a basket supper at the North Irvin school on Friday evening, March 9, to which all are invited.

ROXBOROUGH—DOUGLAS COUNTY.
March 5.—We are having very fine weather for March.—The farmers here failed to put up ice this winter, as there was so little ice-making weather.—There is much moving in this locality this season.—Sims Van Winkle and wife visited Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Martin Saturday.—Miss Bessie and T. H. Martin visited Miss Elsie and Elmer and Joe Lewis Sunday.—Mrs. J. B. Van Winkle sold 32 hens the other day for \$21. She and her daughter Nannie went to Tuscola Saturday on business.—There are some cases of scarlet fever in Bourbon but it is reported under good control and quarantined.—Mr. and Mrs. Millard Jiviston's little daughter died recently of scarlet fever, and our school is dismissed on account of the dread disease.—W. C. and J. W. Martin visited B. C. Martin Sunday.—Sims Van Winkle has rented another farm that adjoins him on the north side, where J. D. Martin farmed last year.—Work-hands seem to be scarce in this locality and wages are high.—T. H. Martin will work for W. C. Martin this year for \$20 a month.—Live stock of all kinds is high here.—Ed. Powell and his wife have returned from Texas. They say corn is coming up there.

WANTED.

To buy a second-hand buggy. Drop a card to, W. K. TERRY, Berea, Ky.

Every Two Minutes

Physicians tell us that all the blood in a healthy human body passes through the heart once in every two minutes. If this action becomes irregular the whole body suffers. Poor health follows poor blood; Scott's Emulsion makes the blood pure. One reason why

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is such a great aid is because it passes so quickly into the blood. It is partly digested before it enters the stomach; a double advantage in this. Less work for the stomach; quicker and more direct benefits. To get the greatest amount of good with the least possible effort is the desire of everyone in poor health. Scott's Emulsion does just that. A change for the better takes place even before you expect it.



We will send you a sample free. Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.
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50 cents and \$1.00
All druggists

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea.....3:38 a. m.
Arrive Richmond.....4:10 a. m.
Arrive Paris.....5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....7:50 a. m.

Going North Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.
Arrive Richmond.....2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris.....3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville.....8:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea.....12:26 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville.....7:30 a. m.

EQUIPMENT. Trains numbers 2 and 4 carry Buffet Parlor car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains numbers 1 and 3 carry Pullman vestibuled sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZOL OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. See.

FOR RENT.

Rooms for rent, well located and ventilated. Enquire of C. C. Rhodus.

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A few good Jacks. Will sell or exchange for other property. J. W. HEINDON, 3 miles from Berea on the Richmond Pike.

TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS.

I have for sale 28 sets of Tombstones and Monuments ready to letter. I will sell my \$20 jobs for \$15, my \$12 jobs for \$9, my \$10 jobs for \$7.50, and other work according. All white Vermont Marble.

Also one good Spring Wagon. On account of ill health, I wish to close this out by the middle of April.

S. McGuire,

Berea, Kentucky



Call at T. J. Moberley's and see the best line of

COLLARS.

TEAM HARNESS. BUGGY HARNESS

And anything that you need for a horse. Call and get prices, they will induce you to buy.

T. J. MOBERLEY,

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They say money does not make people happy. Try a box of

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UNSURPASSABLE
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Monumental work of all kinds done in a workman-like manner, at reasonable prices, and with dispatch. All our work is guaranteed.

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Dentist

Office over Printing Office BEREA, KY.

Office hours from 8 to 4

Teeth extracted without pain—Somniforme

R. B. ROBERTS

Real Estate Agent and Abstractor of Deeds

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Office Hours from 9 to 12 a. m.

Farms, town property, etc., for sale or to rent. Call and see me if you wish to buy or sell property.

Real Estate

IS ON THE RUN.

I have just sold one farm of 100 acres and now have another of 130 acres adjoining the one sold. Two miles from Berea College, 30 acres in timber, the rest cleared. This land is worth \$20 an acre but I will sell it for \$12.50. Very good house, good barn, good water. This is a bargain. Call at once on,

J. P. BICKNELL,

Berea, Ky.

EAST END

MEAT MARKET

I have good, young Beef and Pork at all times at my Meat Market and Grocery Store at the east end of Chestnut street. Also good, fresh Groceries at lowest possible prices. Call and see me and save money.

B. F. HARRISON,
Phone ro6.

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and get your clothes cleaned and pressed by

J. C. BURNAM

The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67

50c a suit is all it will cost you.

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Tailoring Company

Mr. W. L. Flanery represents this well known tailoring company in Berea, and will fit you to stylish clothing of the best material and made to order at the most reasonable prices. See him before you order a ready made suit.

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Contagion in Books.
The public library board of Chicago became much agitated recently over the possibility of books spreading contagious diseases, and so put in special committee to work on the subject. The chairman of this committee was a celebrated scientist, and when the committee reported the doctor had several glass tubes containing various germs obtained from the books. Out of the 50 examined not one was free from them. The unanimous opinion was that books undoubtedly spread contagion. This is a fact which may well make us serious, for though it is not necessary that we should allow our children to take books from a public library, still in many states the use of second-hand school books is general. In Kentucky, for instance, second-hand school books have found their way into nearly every school and so have smallpox and other contagious diseases. Scarcely a county in the state has escaped the ravages of this disease, and in most cases the manner of its approach is mysteriously unknown. Public-spirited men in Cincinnati declare the indiscriminate use of second-hand school books is a constant menace to public health. As evidence they cite innumerable instances where contagion has resulted from books exposed to infectious diseases, sometimes after a period of 50 years. Books are considered one of the best natural cultures known for disease germs, and no mode of sterilization will cleanse them. This fact has long been recognized by health experts. Where books have been exposed even to the atmosphere of rooms in which there was contagion present they have been promptly destroyed. The dealers, to do them justice, have all their books disinfected. But though the outside of books may be thoroughly disinfected, the germ may be within between the leaves and remain unharmed. To thoroughly fumigate it would be necessary to subject each leaf to the process, which would naturally take so much time and be so expensive that it would be cheaper to buy new books than to sterilize an old one.

Love of Landmarks.
The eye and the mind of the most unimaginative man and woman, or even of the man and woman of marked nomadic tendencies, take a keen and perennial delight in that which is stable; which may be relied upon to hold its place amid the vicissitudes of the elements, the tides of success and failure, the swinging pendulum of emotions, whether written in the obscure life of the submerged unit of the history of a city or a nation. We may pass a familiar tree, building or monument, 20 times in the course of a day or a month, says the Atlanta Constitution, with seeing yet unseeing eyes, so deeply graven is its image on the tablets of the memory. Unconsciously, perhaps, we associate it with the routine of our daily lives; it figures largely in that undercurrent of sentiment present with the most prosaic natures; and it exerts an influence more potent than we are likely to concede on first thought. Let it be suddenly removed and the role it plays will be revealed with a peculiar abruptness. That wonderfully automatic subconsciousness will balk and wake up its intenser brother with the quickness of an alarm clock. Try to pass the spot where once stood the landmark, and mark how the chain of thought is suddenly broken, and how your mind gropes about in a bewildered sort of way not exactly cognizant at first of the cause, finally awakening with a rude start and plunging ahead on its accustomed way more or less shaken and thrown out of its stride by the absence of a familiar object.

A musical comedy has been written about the automobile. In the meantime the machine will go on making its own tragedies.
In all probability the universities of Prussia will soon have a new title to study for. Dr. Med. Vet., that is, doctor of veterinary medicine.
Theatrical people are declining to issue passes to railroad men, and the latter are acquiring a thoughtful look.
The farmers of America last year earned \$21,000,000 a day. Ye \$100,000 men, skidoo!

SELLING A DRIVING HORSE.
The Principal Trick of the Trade Is to Find the Right Buyer.
"To successfully sell driving and carriage horses requires higher abilities as a salesman and a better knowledge of human nature than any other branch of commerce," is a statement volunteered by F. W. Allen, of Kansas City.
"The value of a fancy driving or carriage horse is purely fictitious. A horse that would not be worth \$100 to one man is worth several times that amount to another and the real measure of value is the anxiety of one to purchase or the other to sell. Of course there are certain types of horse that have a fairly stable value. But I am speaking about horses whose value is in their individuality. Many people keep showy equines who know nothing of horses and have no love for them, and the prices they pay depends largely upon how the animals' coats shine and the amount and luster of the brass trimmings on the harness in which they are shown. It would be money thrown away to give such people a perfect animal or team of them.
"And herein comes the discernment of the dealer. He may have horses which to these people will appear perfect, but a horseman would note their flaws. The position, shape and size of the horse's ears all have a bearing on its value, as do also the size and position of the eyes. A slight curve of the nose or a coarse muzzle deduct dollars from its value. These and a hundred small points all add to or mar the worth of the animal, not to speak of any of the more glaring defects. It is the horseman's business to determine before showing an animal just what kind of a customer he has to deal with.
"If he sells his perfect animals to those who would be satisfied with an inferior article he lessens his own chance for profit, while if to the right person he shows one of the poorer animals he forfeits the confidence of the buyer. I have sold everything pretty nearly except gold bricks and they were all easy in comparison with selling horses, but at that there is a fascination about the sale of a horse that makes it hard for me to give it up after 35 years in the business."

THE FATE OF EMPERORS.
Austrian Farmer Thought There Might Be Room in the Insane Asylum.
An anecdote, hitherto unpublished, concerning Archduke Francis Charles, father of the emperor of Austria, appears in a new book written by a retired diplomat, says a Vienna correspondent.
During a walk alone in the Styrian hills the archduke got into conversation with a talkative farmer, who, after giving a good deal of information about his own family, suddenly asked the archduke:
"What's your father?"
"Emperor," was the answer.
"Look here," said the farmer, "if you want to be funny don't shout. There are gendarmes about, and you might easily get run in for lese-majesty. I dare say you're a brother. What's he?"
"Oh, he's an emperor, too."
"Well, you're a funny chap," said the farmer, laughing heartily. "Have you any children?"
"Yes, thank God; there's my boy, Francis Joseph."
"What's he?"
"Emperor."
"Ha, ha!" roared the farmer, digging the father of emperors in the ribs. "Have you any more sons of that sort?"
"Yes, a second called Max."
"Isn't he an emperor?"
"Yes, he is also an emperor."
After relieving his feelings by giving a wild leap in the air the farmer clapped the archduke on the shoulder and said: "Look here, old friend. The next time you're passing Marzell asylum drop in and see if there happens to be a place vacant."

Tempering a Steel Ship.
In a recent discussion before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in London a curious fact, illustrating the value of the "temper test," was mentioned. This test consists in raising the steel under examination to a cherry heat and then plunging it into water to observe the degree of tempering produced. The object is to select for ship-building steel that will not crack in use. The illustrative fact referred to was a fire in the steamship Persian Monarch, in New York harbor. The fire was extinguished with hose, and the water tempered the hot plates. Afterward, in mid-ocean, a number of the plates cracked, some of them very suddenly. One crack was seven feet in length. Thus the desirability was shown of keeping out of ships steel that is too readily tempered.

Automobilists' Duty.
All infractions of the law are bound to react on the whole automobile using public, and if the conservative, cautious drivers, whom we have reason to believe are in the majority, wish to escape penalties for the transgressions of the other class they must ostracize the habitual scorcher by expelling him from the clubs, by bringing particularly flagrant violations to the notice of the police, by preventing matches or record runs on the public roads when they are announced beforehand, etc. In brief, the clubs should make some active effort to insure respect for the law, and to promote common decency among auto drivers.—Harcloss Age.

Spirit of Graft in the Ministry

By DR. CHARLES E. HEWITT,
Of Divinity School of University of Chicago.

GRAFT is prevalent in the pulpit as in any other walk of life and more reprehensible, and pastors who sell mining and oil stocks, books, typewriters and life insurance are unworthy the profession they follow.
There are hundreds of cases which could be cited where divines who are posing as men who deplore the existing condition of the worship of the "almighty dollar" are greedily after money and even go so far as to bring in the church as a means to further their ends. A typical example is one pastor of whom there is positive proof that he received a stated commission from a life insurance company on all policies written for members of his congregation to whom he had given letters of introduction to the agents of the company.
Another minister is known to have been directly connected as a speculator with an oil company of some magnitude and through this company gained considerable prominence.
It is to be deplored that the cause of Christ is compelled to suffer because men who should be regarded as exponents of the most lofty beliefs suffer their influence to be weakened and their standing before the world compromised by a spirit of greed wholly out of harmony with the principles they pretended to teach.
From this spirit no class of men is exempt, not even the ministry, which, believing its work too holy to be tainted, is deceived. All the forces of Satan present no more dangerous menace to the progress of true religion than the diversion of the clergy to temporal affairs.
The most dangerous and subtle of all the temptations to which the ministry is thrown out to other pastors by those who are already engaged in financial enterprises. Many are too easily influenced by their brothers in the profession and they are too weak to resist the call of the demon passion.

The Jew as a Factor in American Life

By MEYER BLOOMFIELD,
Representative Jew of Boston.

It is the spiritual and intellectual acquisitiveness of the Jew, and not his material successes, that has made him a valuable factor in American life. They do the Jewish character an injustice who measure the progress of the Jew by the length of Jewish signs along Broadway. Most of the Jews are poor, and in the nature of things they must continue poor. A nation of dreamers and idealists cannot easily turn themselves to common cutting. The goddess takes her flight so soon as her devotees worship what is not within themselves.
The great movements for social betterment with which the Jew has always been identified have been extremely unpopular at the time of their inception. Only the very poor, or the very rich, can afford to give themselves wholly up to an ideal. Therefore the sweatshop and martyrdom have been the lot of the Jew.
The proverbial Jew's pack holds little of things worldly, but his heart overflows with visions of peace and freedom. Are not these the things that uphold a republic purchased by the blood of strong men who died for these very visions?
The Jew's passion for education is as tragic as it is historic. Does the Jew make his home in a disorderly slum? Within a decade that slum blossoms with thriving public schools and free libraries. The low saloon gives way to the trade union and the debating club, and the dance hall to the people's singing classes.
The meaning of it all is simply this: America is unique in the qualities and opportunities that make for a high civilization. Being an American is a liberal education. The Jew, like many another pilgrim to these shores, strives hard against handicaps and disappointments, at least to give his children the best he finds in the new land. It is not easy to uproot every tie and tradition, to flee barely with enough clothes to keep the wind from one's marrow, and make for a country whose language and ways are strange. Yet tens of thousands suffer this soul-trying experience day after day.
And with what result? Our country is not going backward, but forward. It is an object lesson to the whole world of the power which a free country can exert. It is out of the mixture of peoples who have dared to begin life anew, in the furnace of democracy, that we are distilling that noblest of civic types—the American citizen. In the fellowship of the variegated elements of our population there is the lesson of universal tolerance and peace.
The Jew, painfully struggling for the daily bread, often misled by selfish gluttons at the public crib, yet does his best to uphold the standard of the best Americanism that Meyer Bloomfield has the privilege to behold.

Economic Slavery of To-day to Disappear

By DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH

Systems which enable the few to hold in economic slavery the many will gradually disappear before an enlightened public conscience.
The individual must comply with the social decree. Many of the thinkers of the eighteenth century assumed as an axiom that the dictates of a man's conscience were a kind of infallible guide by which he could measure the acts of his life and thus be sure of living in conformity with the divine law.
This doctrine is held by some even at the present time.
The world of thinkers have recognized, however, that this matter of conscience is dependent largely upon heredity and environment.
The Puritan conscience rebels at the proximity of a brewery, while that of his Tanton neighbor next door is convinced that the brewing of lager serves a distinct social need in the community.
This does not mean, however, that the conscience of the world does not grow in some important fundamental conceptions.
We may take the idea of human slavery, for instance. The time was when men in this country looked upon the latter as a divine institution. Now, however, the conscience of the world has reached a point where the righteousness of slavery is not considered a debatable question.

STYLES IN STRAW HATS.
Some of the Various Designs That Are to Be Worn the Coming Season.
"Besides the panamas and the straws of various braids and styles designed for men of various tastes and fancies," said a manufacturer of straw hats, "there will be found in the coming season's hats among those designed for young men four prevailing styles, a sunnet yacht hat and a split straw yacht hat, both stiff hats, and two flexible hats, one of soft fine braid and one of a mackinaw braid. The tendency for all these hats is to low crowns."
"The yacht hats will have a crown two and three-quarter inches in height and they will be made some with brims of two and an eighth inches, and some with brims of two and a half inches in width.
"The soft straw hats will be made one with its low crown telescoped and the other with a flush crown. Both will have rather wide brims, some of which will be finished unbound, while others will be bound around the edge.
"The yacht or stiff hat we have long had in various shapes and in varying dimensions. The two soft hats of this season for young men are made in shapes especially designed for young men's use from braids once worn almost altogether in hats designed for older men.
"What we call here a yacht hat is called a boater in London, from the fact that it is the style of hat there worn by all of the thousands of young men who go boating on the Thames more or less. Here we do less boating and more sailing and yachting, and so we call ours a yacht hat.
"From the time of the death of President McKinley up to last year straw hats in this country were worn almost exclusively with black bands, but last year considerable numbers of fancy bands appeared, and this year fancy bands will be worn more than ever.
"In London every man who wears a boater wears a fancy band on it. There such a hat is commonly sold without the band, which is selected by the purchaser. You will find in the hat stores a great lot of fancy hatbands of all sorts of colors and combinations of colors stretched across a counter, and the purchaser of a hat selects from among them a hatband which will match his sweater, or that otherwise suits his fancy.
"And then, to be sure, fancy bands can be bought separately, but the common custom is to trim the hat complete."

ALL IN THE INSIDE INN.
Inside Information That the Proprietor Was Letting Nobody In On.
A visitor at the fair walked up to the inside clerk of the inside inn, relates the Magazine of Fun, and asked:
"Excuse me, sir, is this the inside inn—and is the proprietor of the inside inn in?"
"Yes," replied the clerk, "this is the inside inn, and you will find the proprietor of the inside inn outside by the inn's side. He has kept the inside inn for several weeks. Once on an ocean trip he couldn't keep his inside in, but that is inside information and he doesn't want it known outside."
"All right," said the inquirer. "If this is the inside inn, we want to see his inside as well as outside before we look inside of any of the outside inns. If we like the inside inn's inside and outside better than we like the outside inns' outside and inside, we may bring our things from outside inside and stop inside the inside inn, because we won't have to go from the inside outside, or come back from the outside inside, but can remain inside or outside the inside inn. It being the only inn inside of the grounds. The other inns are on the outside and furnish no more comforts inside or outside than does the inside inn with exhibits close outside and inside, while those who stop in the outside inns have to go inside to get in and outside to get in their inn, so you see."
But the clerk had fainted and fallen inside the inside inn's desk, and had boys were hurrying with water for his outside and brandy for his inside. In their excitement that which was meant for his inside was applied outside and that which was intended for his outside inside.

Salt Lake in India.
One of the features of Jeypore in India is the wonderful Sambhar salt lake concerning which there is a curious legend. The story runs that an old fakir long ago told one of the rajahs that, if he wished to be rich, he should ride a horse as far as he could go, without once looking back, and the land as far as he could travel would become a field of silver, always provided he did not turn. He rode for 30 miles and then, curiosity overcoming him, he looked back, with the result that, instead of the promised field of silver he found a lake of salt.

Must Be Fresh.
"See here!" exclaimed the husband of the fashionable invalid, "what's the idea of the doctor coming here again to-day?"
"My gracious!" she exclaimed, petulantly, "he has come to leave my fresh medicine. You don't suppose I'd use yesterday's, do you?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Surely.
Teacher (at night school)—Define the pig plant.
Shaggy-haired Pupils—It's—it's where they make 'em.—Chicago Tribune.



SKELETON IN THE CUPBOARD.
There's a skeleton in the house
Whenever strong drink is there,
It may hide inside the cupboard
Or wait behind the chair,
But it seldom leaves the homestead
Where the liquor has a place,
Till it drags at least one victim
Down to death or deep disgrace.
When it's welcomed by the husband,
Oh, the grief it brings the wife,
Oh, the peace that it will banish,
Oh, the anguish of a mother,
When her partner thus is tried,
Till he loves the drink more dearly
Than all in the world beside.
'Tis the sorrow of the children,
For it steals the father's love;
And it leads his footsteps downward—
Not to holy thoughts above,
Oh, then, who would not eschew it
As a thing that's nothing worth?
Be it banished from the homestead,
From our country—from the earth!
—National Advocate.

NURSING AND TEMPERANCE
Great Temptation Thrown in the Way of the Nurse to Indulge in Drink.
Every nurse knows that most wards in her hospital would have an empty look if all the victims of alcohol in some form or other were weeded out, says the London Hospital. Every district nurse sees that one of the chief barriers to even the poorest leading clean and self-respecting lives is their habit of spending far too large a proportion of the week's earnings in intoxicants. And in the homes of the well to do, in spite of "three bottle men" having departed with the change in national habits, the private nurse sees that many of her patients are suffering, directly or indirectly, from alcoholism. Only those who have done the work know how much inducement there is to the private nurse to drink. We do not say temptation, for it is not a temptation to one in a hundred, but there is the perpetual invitation to drink. It continually happens that the first greeting at a new house is: "Won't you have a glass of something before you go upstairs?" and a little drop of brandy, after such a sunny job, is a daily suggestion to a young nurse after finishing a dressing that had to be repeated several times a day. Two nurses, in charge of a severe case of pneumonia in a suburban hotel, found a bottle of whisky in the bedroom of the elder bed, as they remarked afterwards. "Nurse So and So was put off with a bottle of port, I suppose they thought her a little too young for spirits!"

REFORM JOTTINGS.
The man who clothes the rumeller's wife in silks and his own wife in rags ought to be put in the stocks.—National Advocate.
In a Swedish army order soldiers are instructed not to drink spirits on the march. Chocolate cakes are said to produce thirst, while oranges and tea are considered most refreshing.
Some one has figured that the economic loss through the non-productivity of 20,000 drunkards for ten years is equal to one Chicago fire, involving \$200,000,000.
It is said that not an employee in the great distilleries in Peoria, Ill., is allowed to drink any whisky. A proof that liquor sellers and makers appreciate the degrading effects of the article. What other business is there that prohibits the men engaged in it from using their own product?
Showing One's Colors.
The superintendent of a seaman's mission says that one of his young sailors, who had signed the pledge and worn the white ribbon, had to enter a hospital later on. The physician prescribed brandy; but when he saw the ribbon he changed the medicine, saying: "I can give you something that will take the place of it. I never mean to do anything that will rouse a dormant appetite if I can help it." Such a sentiment, like the pledges of certain organizations, is a positive safeguard. "You'll often be laughed at after you put on this uniform," said Gen. Booth on one occasion to a company of the Salvation Army. "But you'll not often be tempted. All the devils run from a soldier who shows his colors."

Less Whisky Being Consumed
For the first time in almost a decade the annual report of the United States commissioner of internal revenue shows a decline in the amount of whisky consumed in this country. That is a hopeful sign especially when taken in connection with the fact that the increase in consumption last year was considerably less than the average yearly increase since the close of the last period of industrial depression.—Hot-Touch.

Novel Temperance Society
A novel temperance society has been formed in the city of Berlin for the purpose of rendering timely assistance to drunken persons. On meeting a drunk in the street it will be the duty of a member of the association to prevent him from falling any more liquor, to protect him from the dangers of the street, and to escort him, if possible, to his home. If a conveyance has to be secured for this purpose, it will be done at the expense of the society.
A little farm well tilled,
A little wife well fitted;
Here good effects can all be fitted,
By a little corn distilled.

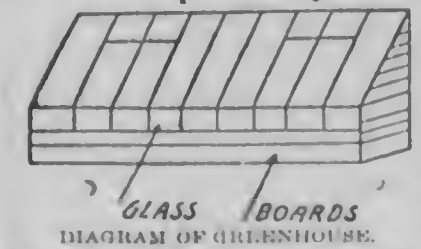


BUILDING THE GREENHOUSE

What Points Are Well to Remember - Straight Roof Better Than Hip-Roof.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker writes that he is going to build a greenhouse to grow plants for early setting without heating. He says he has been told by an expert carpenter that a hip roof would give more heat in early spring than a straight one.

There would be no special advantage in regard to sun heat to be had from building your greenhouse with a



hip roof, as indicated in your letter, replies the Rural New Yorker. In addition to this, it would probably cost more, owing to the extra labor in construction, and the joints are more likely to prove leaky than those on a straight roof. A straight roof with a rise of about eight inches to the foot is the most practical way to build a greenhouse, though a lean-to house (as the one slope structure is commonly called) would not require so steep a roof unless the front wall were very low. A very light and easily constructed greenhouse may be made after the plan roughly indicated in diagram in which part of the front wall is of glass and part of boards.

STOCK IN THE ORCHARD.

A Questionable Practice—Even Hogs Are Apt to Do More Harm Than Good.

A correspondent of the Farmers' Review says that one of the greatest causes of damage to orchards is the practice of farmers turning their stock into the orchards. He says that he has known farms where this did more damage than all other causes combined. We believe the conditions are only occasional in which it is safe to turn stock into orchards. The condition where this might be done would be where the land is so sandy that it will not pack under the feet of the animals and the trees are headed so high that the animals could not browse the limbs. But this condition is met with but rarely and not often in the middle west. Our practice soil has in it a great deal of clay mixed with humus and this when wet packs readily. On our hillsides we often find boulder clay, and also in our rolling land that has been timbered with hardwood we find a clay that is very retentive of moisture and will pack down as hard as a rock. There is no surer way of killing a tree than by packing the ground around it. We have known of hogs collecting around a single apple tree more than around others and killing that apple tree. Hogs, however, are less objectionable in the orchards than other kinds of stock, for the reason that they root up the ground and this improves the soil rather than injures it. A small number of hogs may be given the run of a large orchard and not do any great amount of damage unless they collect too much around one or two trees, which if in clay soil are about sure to be killed. We do not believe that, as a general proposition, it is safe to permit stock to run in our orchards in the middle west.

TRIMMING BERRY BUSHES.

Some Suggestions for the Thinning Out of the Old Bush—The Time to Do It.

When I began raising blackberries I cut out the old brush as soon as the crop was all picked. But I found this was not the best way, as the wind often broke down the young plants when nothing is left to support them. Also there is much work at that time, the weather is hot, and the work is disagreeable, as I am wearing thin clothes and get badly scratched.

I now avoid all these difficulties by waiting until winter, says a correspondent of the Farm and Home. The new plants are so hardened that the wind will not destroy them; I have plenty of time and can put on my heavy coat and gloves and remove the old brush without being scratched. I select a time when the temperature is rising and the ground frozen. I use a short iron hook with a handle about four feet long. Place the hook back of an old stick about a foot above the ground, then give a quick jerk, and it breaks close to the frozen soil.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Purchase the spraying outfit before the time comes to use it. First-class fruit always has a market. Only poor fruit is hard to sell. Spraying is necessary for the control of fungous diseases.—Farmers' Review.

This is the month of months to trim the grapevine. Cut off all of last year's wood down to two eyes. Get ready for spraying operations. Overhaul that old pump, or buy a new one. Order supplies and "fixes."

THE GOOD ROADS BILL.

Has the Sanction of the President, and Sentiment Is Growing in Its Favor.

Three years ago the president of the United States gave his indorsement to national aid in highway improvement, and declared in a public speech that it was his hope the people have a right to demand of the general government. That was in 1903. Since then the patriotism, intelligence, progressive spirit and business sense of the country has quickened in response, and from one end of the land to the other the good roads campaign has been lighted on hillside and in valley. The actual loss and inconvenience to the country through the lack of decent means of communication between town and country, town and town in the interior, between the homes of the people and the markets, between the homes and church houses and school-houses, is so immense that it cannot longer be borne, and the people are becoming aroused as they have not been on any subject since the close of the civil war. Every thinking person realizes that governmental aid and supervision in road construction is an absolute national necessity. Every thinking person knows that state systems will continue to fail short of adequate remedy for the great trouble of bad roads, as state systems have failed for 75 years past except in two or three of the wealthier states. Some good road work has been done in a few states, notably in New York, a state of great cities, where the city property is taxed with other property, and money is abundant for the purpose. But there are few states able to do what New York can do for highways, and nearly all of the 45 states of the union realize their helplessness in this respect. It does seem as if there should be no hesitation about the enactment of the Brownlow-Lathimer good roads bill. It provides for only reasonable assistance in getting the work under way, and certainly if the government can spend money for road building in Porto Rico and the Philippines, as it has been liberally doing, the representatives of the people ought not to deny relief to the states at home. The plan proposed is neither extravagant nor burdensome. It is a plain, practical business proposition which appeals strongly for hearing in the Fifty-ninth congress, and the demand for this legislation is growing stronger all the time. It has, too, the sanction of eminent officials of the government, and if the people continue their demand on congress the Brownlow-Lathimer bill will soon become a law.

Hon. W. P. Brownlow will send copies of the bill and other official literature to any person addressing a request to him at Washington.

WAGON BOX HOISTER.

Convenient Device for the Shed Which Will Make the Handling of the Wagon Easy.

Here is a wagon bed hoister that is easily worked and anybody can make one without any expense, and it will save you a great deal of hard work and worry.

You should of course have a shed for your wagon, and then you can fix this to the roof or loft. Observe that an



HANDY WAGON HOIST

are two pieces, any length you want or need, says the Ohio Farmer. These are about 2x4's and are placed two inches apart. Then b is a piece 10 or 12 feet long, which passes between a and c and is in the middle of b with a pin at c. Then use a tince chain at end of b and fasten to d d, which is a 2x4 as wide as your wagon bed. Next use four small pieces of chain, two with a ring and the other two with hooks. Fasten one at d d and the other piece at e, then slide e under your wagon box, pull down one end of b and fasten the chains between d and e. Then go around to the other end of b until the opposite end of your wagon bed is elevated as high as you want it, and then hook your chains and connect d and e. Now tip the end of your box and see how easy it gets out of the way.

Brown Tail Moth Spreading. "The brown-tail moth is rapidly spreading. It is present in nearly all parts of Massachusetts, is abundant in portions of Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and is probably to be found in northeastern Connecticut and southeastern Vermont. Within ten years it will probably be found in New York, New Jersey, and perhaps in Pennsylvania, and may be even more widely distributed," says Prof. T. H. Fernald.

Don't "guess" at things when you are at work at your butter. Don't make a thermometer of your finger. It looks bad. Don't think you washed your churn out well enough last week to last all winter. You can't do it. No matter if you washed it when you last used it, thoroughly scald it out again this time.—Farm Journal.

Why not club together with several of the neighbors and order nursery trees, spraying materials, etc., in wholesale lots?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

"The Tongue and the Temper."—International Sunday School Lesson for March 11.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 5:31-35. Memory Verse—Ps. 111:1. GOLDEN TEXT—Keep the cool of my lips.—Ps. 111:1. TIME—Number of A. D. 28. PLACE—A hill not far from the Sea of Galilee. THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT—Our lesson is from the Sermon on the Mount. Concerning the time, place and occasion of its delivery see Lesson 9. Our Lesson Text embraces the concluding verses of the section which immediately follows the verses studied last Sunday. The whole section tells how the law of Christ's kingdom—love—fulfills the old Jewish law. It may be analyzed thus:

The old law to be fulfilled—Vs. 17-19. To be surpassed by the new—Vs. 20-21. In the Sixth Commandment—21-22. In the Seventh Commandment—22-27. In the Third Commandment—27-28. As regards submitting to injuries—28-29. As regards love for others—30-35. The e-inclusive principle—35.

Comment and Suggestive Thought. V. 33. "Thou shalt not swear." To swear is to take an oath to what is false. A probable allusion to the third commandment, also to performing vows or oaths. "Perform unto the Lord." Having taken an oath in the name of God, regard it as a debt to Him to faithfully perform what you have thus promised.

V. 34. "I say." Place emphasis on I. Jesus was Himself authority for what He said. "Swear not at all." That this does not prohibit taking oath at a court of justice seems evident from the example of Jesus Himself, also of Paul (Matt. 26:63, 64; 2 Cor. 11:21); but it forbids careless utterance of oaths in conversation.

Vs. 35, 36. "Nor by the earth," etc. Various forms of swearing in common use by people of that day are now alluded to.

V. 37—"Communication." Speech. "Yea, yea; nay, nay." "Yea" and "Nay." Your simple affirmation or denial should be sufficient for you and for your hearers. If one always tells the truth, people are willing to take his simple word. "Come of evil," or "of the evil one." It is the spirit of evil that suggests the device of swearing.

V. 38. "An eye for an eye." See Ex. 20:24, 25; Lev. 24:20; Deut. 19:21. It is true that the laws of Moses included such terms.

V. 39. "Retaliate not evil." Do not retaliate. "Turn to him the other cheek." It is better to be struck twice than to strike another once.

V. 40. "If any sue thee." If another enters a law process against you, it were better to suffer yourself to be defrauded than to resent it in an un-Christian spirit. "Coat." The long tunic or undergarment. "Cloke." The outer robe, commonly of wool.

V. 41. "Compel thee to go a mile." The original here has a Persian word which tells that an old-time practice is alluded to. Often a man in traveling would be seized at a post station and forced to carry a royal message to some point far away from the place to which he was journeying. Jesus bids His followers render such service willingly and without resentment.

V. 42. "Give not that which is thine." It is the spirit, rather than the letter, of this direction that we are to follow. We should cultivate a giving spirit—a readiness to do all the good we can to all.

V. 43. "Love thy neighbor, hate thine enemy." The first phrase, not the second, is found in Moses' law. (See marginal reference.)

V. 44. The portion of this verse which our Revisers omit, since lacking in best MSS., is found in Luke 6:27, 28. Four steps in the ladder of love are here pointed out—1. Cultivate friendly feeling toward those not of your own race or class (there termed enemies). 2. Return kind words for cross ones. 3. Prove your friendliness by doing kindnesses to those who act unkindly. 4. Pray for those who are so hateful you cannot approach them. "Despitiately." Acting out of spite.

V. 45. "That ye may be." Such a spirit, manifested in the ways above mentioned, will show to all that you are sons of God, not merely because created by Him, but as having His disposition. His sun. We should recognize that God possesses and controls what we style the forces of nature.

V. 46. "Love them which love you." Even the most hardened people commonly do this, but the Christian should not thus limit his love.

V. 47. "Salute." Exchange the customary greeting when you meet. Such salutations usually included a form of prayer for divine blessing. "Your brethren." Those who are specially near or pleasing to you.

V. 48. "Perfect." Complete, or sincere, better interprets the thought than perfect, as we understand it. (Eph. 4:13.)

Practical Points

V. 33. By swearing one injures none save himself.

V. 34. We should be most careful to fulfill all promises.—Eccles. 5:4, 5.

V. 37. An oath on the lips betrays sin in the heart.

V. 40. Better to suffer two wrongs than do one.

V. 42. Love quickly transforms an enemy into a friend.—Rom. 12:20, 21.

V. 44. The Christian, for curses, returns prayers.

V. 45. Many people get their only idea of God from the lives of His followers. How careful, then, should each one be!

Service for Mothers and Babies.

A minister in Aberdeen, Scotland, recently announced Sunday afternoon services "for mothers with children in straits."

REVOLUTIONARY HEROINE.

Georgia Amazon, Who, Single-Handed, Captured Ten Depraving Tories.

Nancy Hart, the famous Georgia character of revolutionary days, is by no means mythical, but was a very real personage. Notwithstanding her gigantic frame, red hair, freckles and crossed eyes, her memory is kept greener among the people of her native state than that of many a more prepossessing heroine, says the Richmond News-Leader.

She was what is familiarly known as a Georgia "Cracker," a poor though intelligent white, who lived among the sand hills or in the isolated districts of the state.

Her capture of the ten tories while they were devouring the tempting viands she had been compelled to prepare for them is recognized as a historical fact.

During Andrew Jackson's presidency representatives from Georgia, desiring to bring that state to the notice of the president, decided to present a painting for one of the niches in the rotunda of the United States capitol building. At length it was completed—a portrait of Nancy Hart, bareheaded, barefooted, her skirt to her knees, crossing a shallow stream driving ten tories before her at point of one of their own guns. The president, who was redheaded and came of hardy pioneer stock himself, is said to have been very much pleased with the picture, and it is to be hoped that Georgia profited by the diplomacy of her representatives.

The idea that Nancy Hart followed her husband to Florida and died there is erroneous. After the fierce disturbances of the revolution had gone down as history she buckled up her yoke of oxen and with her children and grandchildren emigrated to South Carolina.

At one of the stops on the route her son-in-law became engaged in a drunken brawl and was taken in custody by an officer. Ever quick to meet an emergency, Nancy went to the rescue. Bestowing a few pugilistic bumps on the detainer of her son-in-law she seized the latter and lifted him bodily into the bed of the wagon and drove out of town.

Nancy Hart located near Edgefield, a small town not far from the Georgia line. Her fame preceded her there, and she was welcomed and respected by her neighbors. My grandfather's grandfather lived in Edgefield and was one of the early Baptist preachers. The Scotch-Irish were almost universally Presbyterian, but once agitated there was soon a large sprinkling of Baptists and Methodists throughout the south. The ministers were for the most part itinerant, and revivals that rivaled Moody's and Jones' in enthusiasm were held under huge open tabernacles, and men rode on horseback 100 miles to be in attendance.

Tradition says that Nancy Hart was converted at one of these meetings. It would be reasonable to suppose that time and hardships would have touched the red hair with gray and curved the old dauntless spirit, but she was as strenuous in religious as in politics. There are mystical stories in my mind of a saintly old woman embracing my dignified ancestor and disarranging his stock and dragging sluttish sinners by their queues and coat tails to the penance seat, but these are traditions repeated from generation to generation and I would not vouch for their authenticity.

However, I have always understood that Nancy Hart lived to a good old age, died and was buried in the old Edgefield district, now Edgefield county, S. C.

France's New President.

M. Fallieres, the newly elected French president, was born in Mezin. There is a church dating from the ninth century in the little city. Against its walls once nestled the smithy and home of a blacksmith. It was in that house, for his grandfather church in 1872, that the smithy was born. The property was sold to the church in 1872, but the smithy was carted away and set up again, stone for stone, in the outskirts of Mezin, where it still stands.

MARKET REPORTS.

CINCINNATI, March 7	
CATTLE—Pair to good	\$3.00 @ 4.25
Heavy steers	5.00 @ 5.15
CALVES—Extra	7.25 @ 7.50
HOGS—Choice packers	6.00 @ 6.10
Mixed packers	6.30 @ 6.35
SH—Choice	6.50 @ 6.55
LANDS—Extra	7.20 @ 7.25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	4.50 @ 4.75
CORN—No. 2 red	3.75 @ 3.85
RYE—No. 2 mixed	4.00 @ 4.10
BARLEY—No. 2 ending	4.00 @ 4.10
HAY—Choice timothy	12.25 @ 12.50
PORK—Clear mess	15.25 @ 15.50
LARD—Prime steam	7.75 @ 7.85
BUTTER—Choice dairy	20 @ 20.50
Choice creamery	30 @ 30.50
APPLES—Choice, per bush	6.00 @ 6.10
POTATOES—Per bush	6.00 @ 6.10
TOBACCO—New	5.00 @ 5.10
Old	4.50 @ 4.75

CHICAGO	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3.70 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	4.10 @ 4.25
No. 3 red	3.75 @ 3.85
CORN—No. 2 mixed	4.00 @ 4.10
OATS—No. 2 mixed	2.90 @ 2.95
RYE—Choice	4.00 @ 4.10
PORK—Mess, prime	15.00 @ 15.10
LARD—Prime steam	7.60 @ 7.65

NEW YORK	
WHEAT—Winter patent	4.00 @ 4.20
WHEAT—No. 2 red	3.85 @ 3.95
WHEAT—No. 3 red	3.70 @ 3.80
CORN—No. 2 mixed	4.00 @ 4.10
RYE—Western mixed	4.00 @ 4.10
PORK—Mess, prime	15.00 @ 15.10
LARD—Prime steam	7.60 @ 7.65

BALTIMORE	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	4.00 @ 4.10
CORN—No. 2 mixed	4.00 @ 4.10
CATTLE—Steers	4.00 @ 4.10
HOGS—Dressed	7.00 @ 7.25

LOUISVILLE	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	4.00 @ 4.10
CORN—No. 2 white	4.00 @ 4.10
OATS—No. 2 mixed	3.00 @ 3.10
PORK—Mess, prime	15.00 @ 15.10
LARD—Prime steam	7.60 @ 7.65

INDIANAPOLIS	
CATTLE—Prime steers	5.25 @ 5.75
HOGS—Good to choice	6.20 @ 6.30
SHEEP—Best grade	4.00 @ 5.00

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Also, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.25 for Men; \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 for Boys; \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

During the Editor's absence quite a number have subscribed for the Citizen who have not received their picture premiums. Such can have a picture by calling at the office or sending a card to the Editor. We have a large assortment of pictures still left for new subscribers though we have ceased to advertise the fact for a few issues.

There will be special meetings at the Blue Lick church house beginning Sunday evening and continuing through the week. Mr. Tupper will assist Bro. Hudson.

The Ariel Quartette went to Richmond Sunday and sang afternoon and night in the special meetings that are being held in Rev. Weaver's church.

Professor Hill, some time since connected with the College, but lately Principal of Williamsburg Academy, has resigned and will accept a call to take charge of a school in the north. Prof. Hill has done good work in Williamsburg, and will be greatly missed. He has recently completed the finest and most convenient school building in south eastern Kentucky. The money for the building has been largely raised through his efforts.

Dr. Hubbell will preach at the Congregational church Sunday. Mrs. Grosvenor will sing.

It has come out that a large proportion of the mob that made such trouble in Springfield, O., was made up of boys from 14 to 20. It seems to be a case of "Satan finds some mischief still," etc. Conditions are similar in Berea.

An eye trouble called "pink eye" is afflicting many this week. Those affected should see a doctor at once.

Justice of the Peace Wilson will hold adjourned court on Friday of this week.

Judge Gay mulcted quite a number of "sports" \$20 and costs each for gambling last week. The names have not been reported. Does it pay, boys?

Rev. Wm. A. Sunday, better known as Billy Sunday, the Base-Ball Evangelist, is holding a most remarkable series of meetings at Princeton, Ill. In less than three weeks over a thousand have been converted. The whole community is stirred and special trains are being run to Princeton from outside. We would like to have Mr. Sunday visit this country.

Thursday night there will be a social and reception to new members at the Union Church house. The Union Church received 56 into membership last Sunday, 53 on confession. There were 27 baptized Sunday afternoon at the Chapel.

Mr. C. Eich, representing the Whitaker Paper Co., of Cincinnati, was in Berea Wednesday.

Rev. Mr. Thomson goes tomorrow, Friday, to Fort Wayne, Ind., to teach in a Bible school for a week. Mr. Tupper will preach at the Parish House Sunday morning.

The G. A. R. Post will hold its next regular meeting on Saturday, March 17, when the Women's Relief Corps auxiliary will be instituted.

Married, in Berea, by the Rev. J. P. Bicknell, Major Green Cruse and Miss Alice Harris. This is Brother Bicknell's first experience in matrimony for others, but he thinks it was thoroughly done.

A few of the many in Berea who were in arrears in their subscription to the Citizen a year or more have come in and put their dates ahead, but not so many as we had hoped. Next week we propose to mark such subscriptions with the blue mark to call attention to arrears. Come in this week and avoid the blue mark.

The following new names have been added to the telephone exchange list since the directory was published:

E. F. Coyle, residence, 121; Wm. Flanery, residence, 122; Dr. S. R. Baker, residence, 123; E. Hardin, residence, 124; A. J. Smith, residence, 125; Dr. J. L. Lusk, residence, 129; M. D. Settle, Big Hill Toll Line.

Defeat of School Bill Asked.

We hope the School Bill passed by the Legislature of Kentucky last week will be defeated in the Senate. The bill proposes to take all school matters out of the hands of Trustees and place them in the hands of commissioners. We believe it would be unsatisfactory to the people, and we also believe the people in each school district should have the right to control school affairs. — (Livingston Democrat.

Children's Home Report.

The Kentucky Children's Home Society has sixty boys and girls between the ages of three and nine for whom they desire good, Christian homes. These children are unusually bright and attractive and we guarantee that no family will be disappointed in a child we send them.

The winter months have given us an enormous amount of work to do. We are receiving more children now in a month than we formerly did in a year and as a rule, the children are much brighter and much better looking and much easier controlled than children we formerly handled.

Will you not show your interest in this great work for humanity by giving a home to one of these little ones? Unless you have a first class home in every respect and unless you are moral and stand well in your community, do not apply, as we will, under no circumstances, place a child in a home unless it can get the very best advantages.

This is the Master's work, inasmuch as he said "Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not." If you are interested in this charity, and would like to take a child, please address the Kentucky Children's Home Society, No. 2116 Von Borries Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mr. Disney has been taken to the hospital, not that he is dangerously ill, but for convenience of treatment.

There was an alarm of fire Tuesday night about nine o'clock which demonstrated the efficiency of the fire alarm system and the College fire company. The alarm came from Howard Hall, but there was but little harm done.

There have been 910 students enrolled this term to date, far and away the largest enrollment in the history of the College. The entire enrollment will exceed 1000.

The baptistry in the new Chapel is very conveniently arranged. It is built of brick, is lined with cement, has spring water from the water system warmed by steam pipes, and there has lately been added a screened vestibule to the tank. This latter was used for the first time last Sunday.

The delegates to the International Student Volunteer Convention, at Nashville Tuesday, Misses Sypherd and Washburn, and Andrew Ross, have returned and report an exceptionally fine meeting. John R. Mott, Sir Mortimer Durand, Robert Spear, and Bishop Thoburn were among the speakers. The reality of the Kingdom of God and the claims of Jesus Christ upon men were the key topics of the Convention. Ninety thousand dollars were pledged to the Volunteer movement by those present. The Convention must have given a great impetus to the cause of foreign missions.

Of interest to those interested in athletics is the action of the Board of Curators of the Kentucky University in deciding to withdraw from the State Inter-Collegiate Association. The reasons given are that the rules regarding bona-fide players are not satisfactory to the College and that the ventures in the athletic field the past season were not financially satisfactory.

Mrs. Bently is now at Ladies' Hall. An effort is being made to have her permanently attached to the Hall force.

Superintendent Clark was in Richmond Friday on business.

The brick yard will open up as soon as the weather will permit. A prosperous season is in prospect.

President Frost goes to Minneapolis next week where he will speak at the Monday meeting of the Minneapolis and St. Paul Congregational Club on the 19th. Afterwards he will visit relatives in South Dakota.

Several College workers are talking of buying lots and erecting houses this season.

The Athletic Association, at a called meeting, elected E. F. Fowler captain of the baseball team.

Plans are being made for another Superintendents' Conference this spring. It is proposed to include Principals as well this year. A committee has been appointed to make plans for and to have charge of such a conference, if it finally materializes. The committee is composed of Dr. Hubbell, Professor Dinmore, and L. E. Tupper.

The next entertainment of the lecture course is on Monday next. It should be the best number of the course.

Stone and brick are being drawn onto the ground for the addition to the wood working building.

Mr. Davis and a friend, of Knox County, were in Berea looking up a location, and visited the College on Wednesday.

Mr. Jacob Herndon was a Chapel visitor Wednesday morning.

Arrangements are being made for the Student Excursion to Cincinnati, which takes place the latter part of April. Those who were on the excursion last year have not forgotten the pleasant time they had and will take the trip the second time. No new students should miss it. Many are planning to stay through the spring term that they may avail themselves of this trip.

Phi Delta Literary Society give their annual banquet to their members and friends, Saturday evening, March 10th.

The Y. W. C. A. held their annual election last Saturday afternoon in the Chapter Room, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Grace Maiden, Vice-President, Martha Washburn, Secretary, Ada M. Phillips, Treasurer, Ruth Putnam. Part of the time was given up to an interesting program after which refreshments were served. Many of the girls visited the Chapel tower for the first time.

Remember the entertainment in the lecture course on Monday night. This should not be missed by you.

A Day at Frankfort.

After the spiritual feast of the Y. M. C. A. Convention, I left Lexington, Sunday, 5:20 p. m., in company with Hon. T. P. Gabbard and W. F. Campbell. A run of twenty-eight miles brought us to Frankfort. We ate supper at Jeffries' Hotel, and attended services at the Baptist Church. A long talk, a short sleep, and a hearty breakfast followed.

Before I begin with the proceedings of the day I wish to state that Mr. Gabbard has personally met and won the esteem of the members of both houses and also the state officers.

I felt quite honored when almost unawares he was introducing me to a number of the members who had gathered in the lobby of the Capitol Hotel for consultation before entering upon the duties of the day.

I was much elated when we left Capitol Hotel, and felt like I was "goin' some place" when I learned that we were soon to be in the presence of the State officers. Governor Beckham is a man of fine presence, a pleasant conversationalist, and a liberal minded politician. After having enjoyed a fifteen minutes conversation with the Governor and receiving an invitation to call again we started for the Capitol Building, as it was 11:00 a. m., time for the House to assemble.

The House was called to order, or rather "order was called for," some resolutions were offered, the Revenue Bill brought up and there followed a lively discussion. This bill contains one hundred and fifty pages and, as it was carefully read, each member had his eyes and ears open, and also his mouth when a section was read which affected his individual district.

In the afternoon, Representative Gabbard made speeches on the following sections of this bill: 1st, Real estate sold for delinquent taxes may be redeemed by the owner by paying 30 per cent. interest. He amended by making it 10 per cent. and carried all the house except one vote. 2d, The bill provides for a \$225 license to retail spirituous vinous and malt liquors. The liquor men wanted to amend by making the license \$200. Hon. Gabbard and others defended the original and won by a large majority.

The house then adjourned for the evening, and banquets came to the hero of the day from all sources.

Mr. Gabbard has introduced eight resolutions, which have been adopted, and the following bills which are in the hands of the committee or in the "order of the day": House Bill 246, relative to teachers examination for state diploma, state certificate, and county certificate. House Bill 307, An Act to amend section 2080A of the Kentucky Statute relating to holidays. House Bill 403, An Act providing for the distribution of saw-logs, trees, cross-ties or other timber drifted down the streams of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. House Bill 404, An Act providing a uniform system of higher public education.

When it is remembered that nearly one thousand bills have been introduced, only a small proportion of which have been disposed of and the session is drawing to a close, we can see that it is not probable that these bills will all come before the House, but these facts gathered from one day's visit to the Kentucky Legislature are sufficient evidence that the young representative is working hard to advance the interest of the state at large and of the people who unanimously honored him with this position in particular.

Mr. Gabbard's loyal friends will learn with regret that he is considering the question of entering the civil service, not that they do not wish him all the blessings of success and happiness, but he is wanted to continue the work which he has so nobly begun.

W. H. HANEY.

For Ladies' Furnishing Goods call at the New Cash Store, they have a full line of up-to-date Goods.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets.
Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. B. W. GROVES signature is on each box. 25c.

To Kentucky Female Orphan School Graduates.

All graduates of the above named school are requested to send name and address to Principal K. F. O. S., Ky., that each may receive an invitation to a house party to be given the Alumni in May. Send name whether or not circumstances favor attendance. ELLA JOHNSON, Prin. K. F. O. S.

The March Meeting of the Madison County Farmers' Club

Will be held in the Court House at Richmond, Saturday, March 17, 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m., this being a postponement of one week from the regular time. Reports of the meeting of the State Farmers' Institute at Frankfort will be received and Prof. S. C. Mason of the Farm Department of Berea College will give an address on the subject of Soil Improvement, illustrated by charts and samples of some of the different soils of the county.

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W. D. LOGSDON, Prop.

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You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need: Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

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The New Cash Store

RHODUS, GREEN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

SUMMARY OF THE IMPORTANT NEWS.

Interesting Happenings That Occurred During the Past Few Days.

ACTION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Exciting Events in the United States and Foreign Countries Condensed for the Busy Reader—Crimes and Casualties.

Congressional Briefs.

For three hours on the 24th Mr. Parker held the attention of the senate while he read a carefully prepared speech on the railroad rate question. His speech was a protest against any general legislation.

The treaty between the United States and the Dominican republic under which the former undertakes to collect and distribute the customs revenues of the latter, was reported favorably to the senate.

The house on the 1st passed the army appropriation bill carrying over \$59,999,000. The bill providing for the marking of Confederate graves in the north was passed by a unanimous vote.

Senator Gallinger introduced a bill to amend the salaries of general officers of the government, to take effect March 4, 1909. The bill proposes the following salaries: The president, \$75,000; vice president, \$15,000; speaker of the house, \$12,000; members of the cabinet, \$15,000; senators and representatives, \$7,500.

Senator Dilek, of Ohio, carried out his threat of voting against the Philippine tariff bill in the senate committee and it was killed in committee by a vote of eight to five.

The senate passed the bill providing for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes on the 2d. An amendment by Mr. La Follette prohibiting railroads or their stockholders from acquiring lands in the Indian Territory was defeated.

Senator Pettis and Representatives Underwood and Taylor asked the president to appoint Gen. Charles M. Smith, of Pittsburgh, Ala., commissioner to mark the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in federal prisons during the civil war.

Miscellaneous Items.

At Springfield, O., Preston L. Hill and Edward Hagan, colored, were arrested charged with shooting Italian-born M. H. Hill. A mob mob gathered with the purpose of lynching the negroes. The riot was settled away to prison for the negroes. As soon as this was known the mob attacked "The Jokers," the negro quarters, and buildings were burned and no more looted. The militia was called out to preserve order. Altogether about six buildings were burned.

The riot and race war at Springfield, O., was continued on the 24th. The eight companies of militia called out was unable to preserve order and two dwellings occupied by colored people were burned and a dozen others partly demolished. No casualties have occurred so far.

The riot and race war at Springfield, O., on the 1st was kept up by the mob and the police. Only small affairs took place. Two machine guns posted near the jail had a quieting effect on the mob.

A steady downpour of rain fell at Springfield, O., on the 2d, and aside from that quiet prevailed following the two preceding nights of rioting and incendiary fires.

M. M. Davis, the brakeman shot in the Springfield riots, is dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth arrived at Tampa, Fla., on the 2d on the steamer Mascotte from Havana. The steamer encountered rough weather and Mrs. Longworth suffered from seasickness. After a drive around Tampa the couple left for Washington.

A. H. Moss, 58, manager of the Lytle theater, Salt Lake City, is dead. For many years he was connected with theatrical enterprises as manager, having been associated with Edwin Booth, Mrs. Kendall and other well-known actors.

Learning that plans for a revolutionary movement were in progress, the Truguan government has raided the opposition clubs, arrested the plotters and instituted a censorship on telegraphic dispatches.

The department of superintendents of the National Educational association closed a successful two days' convention at Louisville, Ky., with the adoption of important resolutions dealing with the present day problems in education.

The announcement was made at the headquarters of the printers' eight-hour strike committee, in Washington, that another typewriter firm, Stomel & Jackson, had yielded and joined the union forces.

Senator Meadows, the Colombian minister, who has been staying at a hotel in New York for the last ten days, denied that he had any intention of withdrawing from Washington.

Bishop Arseny, of Yaroslavl, Russia, who recently created a sensation by hauling without authority an anchorization of all revolutionists, has been removed and exiled to Siberia.

The worst blizzard since the storm of January 12, 1888, raged at Bismarck, S. D. Snow fell to a depth of over one foot on the level and in some places was piled to a depth of over 80 feet.

At a meeting of the bituminous coal operators in Pittsburgh the question of wage scale was discussed. A majority of the representatives opposed an increase of 5.5 in the miners' wages.

The collieries controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. posted notices announcing that hereafter until further orders all collieries would be worked full time on Saturdays.

The foreign element employed in the coal mines at Pittsburgh have manifested some anxiety over the threatened coal strike and one of the results was the departure of a party of 110 for their homes.

Thirty-five miners were discharged from the Westmoreland Coal Co., at Jeannette, Pa. The action is said to be due to the men having formed a miners' union.

A leading coal operator who is conversant with the situation in the bituminous coal mining states, says that the Ohio operators are in a unit in opposition to an advance in the miners' wages.

"There is by no means a certainty as yet that there will not be a coal strike," said a member of one of the big mining coal companies of Indiana.

The cause of the massacre at Nanchang, China, originated in a dispute of French Catholics with an official over the possession of property. Several missionaries were burned by the mob that formed and six priests and two of the family of Mr. Kinnaman, in whose house the missionaries sought safety, were murdered and the residence destroyed.

The state department received a dispatch from Consul General Roberts, at Bangkok, that it was definitely known that the American property at Nanchang was safe, and that refugees arrived at Kinkiang.

Instructions have been sent to the governor of Nanchang to punish severely all participants in the massacre when six French Jesuit missionaries and four British subjects were killed.

It is rumored at Hong-Kong that the dowager empress was assassinated in the palace at Peking.

Senator Meador Capote, leader of the moderate party, in Cuba, formerly president of the senate and vice president elect of the republic, announced his desire to withdraw before the vote of the presidential electors is actually cast. He says the office is merely ornamental.

Senator Garbino, the newly appointed charge d'affaires of Venezuela arrived in Washington and took charge of the legation. He denied that President Castro had any aggressive plans.

Charles B. Leibel, 64, the last of seven brothers, all of whom were well known in the hotel business throughout the country, died in Broadhaven, N. Y.

James H. Ward, for many years chief operator for the Associated Press in the southwest and for the past three years connected with the Chicago office, died of heart failure.

President Roosevelt has asked Congress to appropriate \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the delegates of the United States to the Pan American congress in Rio de Janeiro next spring.

Standing at the side of the coffin of his dead sister, in New York, Thomas Bettman drew a revolver and killed his brother-in-law, and then ended his own life.

John R. Walsh, president of the defunct Chicago National bank, which closed its doors December 18, 1905, was taken into custody on a federal warrant which charges him with violation of the national banking laws in making false returns to the controller of the currency and also asserts that he converted to his own use without proper authority funds of the bank amounting to \$3,000,000. He was released on \$50,000 bonds.

After 20 rounds of fast fighting the bout between Fred Landers, of San Francisco, and Clarence English, of Omaha, was decided a draw.

Several bankers testified before the Drake committee, which is investigating municipal and county affairs at Cincinnati, that their banks paid from 2 to 2 1/2 per cent on deposits of coin to funds. The money was paid to some representative of the county treasurer's office.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending March 1 number 180, against 186 the previous week, 206 in the like week of 1908, 195 in 1904 and 171 in 1903.

Miss Wilhelmina Busch, youngest daughter of the St. Louis millionaire brewer, was married at Pasadena, Cal., to Lieut. Edward Scharrer, of the Kaiser's imperial guard.

About 75 persons were poisoned by partaking of a free lunch at a public farm sale near Marysville, Kan. None will die.

Two anarchists armed with bombs were arrested at a railroad station at St. Petersburg as they were boarding a train for Tsarkoe-Selo, where the emperor is sojourning.

Senator Romero Robledo, the former Spanish minister of justice and leader of the Weyler party, is dead.

The navy transport Lawton, from Manila, Capt. Charles F. Pond, arrived at San Francisco with seven passengers and about 150 men of the navy. One man was lost overboard on the voyage.

Ralph Earle Sampson, son of the late Mr. Adm. Sampson, recently dropped for delinquencies in his classes, has been reappointed by President Roosevelt, and has reentered the academy.

Orders were given by the Denver fire and police board to Chief of Police Michael Delaney to prohibit all boxing matches and glove contests in that city in future.

Gov. Pardee, of California, granted a warrant of arrest upon the requisition of the governor of Indiana for the return to that state of Paul Skillman, wanted in Indianapolis to answer a charge of child stealing.

Lying in a little hollow stretched out at full length the skeleton of William Alexander, who disappeared 15 years ago, was found by a party of hunters at Montrose, Cal. Close beside the man's skeleton, with its head on his bosom, were the whitened bones of his faithful dog.

The most destructive cyclone ever experienced in the Society and Tuamotu islands occurred on February 7 and 8. The damage in Tahiti is estimated at \$5,000,000 and presumably a similar amount of property was destroyed on the Tuamotu islands. It is feared a great number of lives were lost.

It was said in Washington that the arrest of John R. Walsh was the result of an investigation conducted by an official of the department of justice. The matter will soon be brought to the attention of the grand jury.

It developed at Denver, Col., that George A. Pettibone, formerly a member of the Western Federation of Miners, now under arrest in Idaho, charged with the murder of Gov. Frank Steunenberg, furnished the striking Coeur d'Alene miners with rifles and ammunition with which to carry on their warfare during the memorable last campaign in Idaho some years ago.

The 13-year-old daughter of Robert Vaughn was criminally assaulted near Williamsburg, Miss., by Tom Barnes, a negro. He was captured and lodged in jail, around which a mob quickly assembled. The father quietly snatched the prisoner out of the back door and removed him to Jackson for safekeeping.

Marquis Salouji, the Japanese premier, will temporarily assume the portfolio of foreign minister made vacant by the resignation of Count Takakiro Kato.

The sum of \$2,600,000 has been presented to the Don Kral Kuban and Terek Cossacks in reward for their services.

Richard A. McCurdy, former president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.; his son-in-law, Louis A. Thebaud, with their wives, called for Paris.

Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, has begun suit in the supreme court against various individuals and brokerage firms in Cleveland, to recover \$500,000 damages. The suit is the outcome of stock transactions with Leland W. Prior, the broker, who committed suicide.

Representative Fleck has introduced an omnibus bill covering a number of fish hatcheries and fish culture stations. One of its provisions is an appropriation of \$10,000 for the establishment of such a station in Ohio at a point to be selected by the secretary of commerce and labor.

Henry W. Wacker, 21, running a compressed air hammer at the Cambria Steel Co., Johnstown, Pa., playfully teased it at Merit Hunkin, 16, the uncle entering the boy's body, killing him.

Former Gov. James Stephen Hogg, of Texas, died at the residence of Frank C. Jones, his law partner. Gov. Hogg had been in failing health for a year or more.

Henry I. Whitbeck, a physician and dentist, of Buffalo, N. Y., killed his wife with a hammer and then blew his brains out with a rifle.

The forty-second street car barns of the Metropolitan Railway Co. were destroyed by fire. One man, said to have been an employee of the company, lost his life, and several persons were injured, a fireman seriously. Loss \$200,000.

Secretary Shaw opposes the appropriation for the purpose of coining 1,000,000 two dollar silver pieces for a memorial to the coming Jamestown exposition.

The United States senate will devote most, if not all, the week to the consideration of the statehood bill, with a view to reaching a vote on it next Friday.

Prof. Albrecht Wirth, of Munich, contributes a signed article to Der Tag on the possibility of President Roosevelt and Emperor William exchanging visits. He says: "Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth are expected in Berlin in May. This is not the first time that the president's daughter will have represented the United States diplomatically. Her journey to East Asia had official character, which was expressed by her accompanying a member of the cabinet."

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., retired, died at St. Augustine, Fla. He was attacked suddenly with cerebral hemorrhage, but prompt medical attention was believed to have averted a serious shock, the general rallying wonderfully. He, however, realized that the end was near, and shortly afterward he lost consciousness and quietly passed away. His remains will be taken to the Arlington cemetery, Washington, for interment.

The village of Tavernola, built on the perpendicular cliffs above Lake Isco, in the province of Brescia, Italy, was almost entirely destroyed by the rocks suddenly giving way. The roaring sound alarmed 1,000 inhabitants and they escaped.

Constable Jos. Fieis, who attempted to levy on some of the property of Mrs. Lawrence Baker, at Chicago, was shot and killed by the woman. She was arrested.

The Ramsey county grand jury returned bills of indictment against three St. Paul newspapers charging a violation of the law prohibiting the publication in newspapers of more than a bare announcement that a legal execution has taken place.

Andrew Thompson, negro, was hanged at Greenville, S. C., for criminal assault on Mrs. Frank James.

Manager Proctor is said to have offered Mme. Calve \$20,000 weekly to sing in vaudeville.

Capt. W. D. Matthews, national head of negro Masons, died at his home in Leavenworth, Kan., aged 80 years.

MISSISSIPPI TORNADO.

Twenty-Four Persons Killed and 46 Injured at Meridan, Miss.

Work of Clearing Debris Being Rapidly Pushed by Working Idle Negroes—Seven Companies of State Militia on Guard.

Mobile, Ala.—Information has been received here by telephone, all telephone wires being down, that a destructive tornado visited Meridan, Miss., killing many white and colored people, and damaging property to the extent of \$1,500,000.

There were also scores seriously injured by being caught in the wreckage of houses. The tornado caught the city on the southwest and traveled to the northeast, extending itself in two suburbs, where many negroes were killed and injured, a whole tenement district being whirled out.

Two large wholesale stores, one smaller one, the principal hotel, the electric lighting plant and all the smaller property between the Mobile & Ohio railroad depot and the business part of the city are badly damaged. Twenty-one men were caught in a restaurant and several were killed. Two stories of the Y. M. C. A. building were wrecked and other buildings suffered in the upper stories.

Meridan, Miss.—The revised list of the dead and injured as the results of the tornado which swept through this city Friday evening shows a total of 21 dead and 46 injured, a number of whom are not expected to live. No additional deaths have been reported since last night.

The property loss has been semi-officially reported at one and one-quarter millions dollars, the estimated destruction of residences alone being placed at 500, practically all in the Ludsey Hill section of the east end and Georgetown. Of the sufferers from the tornado only five carried tornado insurance, amounting to \$67,000.

Seven companies of state militia are still on guard and enforcing work by idle negroes, 100 being at work removing the debris. An order was issued Sunday night ordering the removal of the troops on Tuesday.

Col. William E. McCall, in command of the national guard, which now spreads out in cordoned order over the devastated district, said that never in his years of military experience had he observed before the entire absence of vandals and looting which usually follow on the heels of a like disaster. Not a single instance of this character has been reported.

After leaving Meridan and entering Macon, a suburban town, five miles distant, all trace of the storm seems to have disappeared. Little if any damage is reported from the country.

Work of relief was continued all Sunday, and hundreds of mechanics are now about to begin work of rebuilding Monday. Authentic reports received from Macon, Marion and Moolan Junction, all of which were reported destroyed, stated that there were no fatalities at each place. Meehan Junction escaped entirely. No fatalities occurred other than those in and around Meridan. The general relief committee decided to accept the volunteer contributions from other points, but stated positively Meridan was not seeking outside aid.

BRIDAL COUPLE AT HOME.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth Arrive in Washington From Cuba.

Washington.—Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth returned to Washington on Sunday from Cuba, to which place they journeyed after their wedding. They occupied a private car attached to a regular train of the Southern railway which arrived here at 9:50 o'clock Sunday morning. They were met at the train by Mr. Longworth's private secretary, and drove immediately to Mr. Longworth's residence on Tenth street, where they have taken up their home. Mr. Longworth will immediately resume his legislative duties at the capitol.

Moroccan Agreement Possible.

Algeria.—One of the delegates having a most vital interest in the conference on Moroccan reforms said that a settlement of the controversy between France and Germany now seemed possible, but he declined to make known the lines of arrangement would take. However, the trend of recent events has indicated that if any settlement is reached it would most likely be because France would make concessions with reference to the bank question, and Germany in return would adopt a less uncompromising attitude concerning the police.

Imperial Chinese Party in St. Paul.

St. Paul.—The Imperial Chinese commissioners appointed to make a study of the commercial, industrial and education conditions in this country and in Europe, arrived in St. Paul Sunday evening, on the way to the east.

Transport Lawton Arrives.

San Francisco.—The navy transport Lawton, from Manila, Capt. Charles F. Pond, arrived with seven passengers and about 150 men of the navy who have served their time on the vessels of the Asiatic fleet. A man was lost overboard.

Chicago Leads All.

Chicago, Ill.—In January and February Chicago led all other cities in crime and lawlessness, according to police statistics. Seventeen women were attacked in February in Chicago.

STATE NEWS PICK-UPS

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The House of Representatives Votes To Put the Tax on Whisky.

Frankfort, Feb. 28.—One of the most important bills to either body this session was Senator Cox's bill presented by the senate. It provides that shares of stock in a foreign corporation owned by a resident of this state shall be taxed in this state if said foreign corporation pays taxes in the state where it is located. The bill passed by a decided majority. A bill that will make school teachers happy was passed by the senate, and will go at once to the governor for his approval. It provides that a teacher's pay shall not be deducted for the time consumed in attending a county teachers' institute when held during a school term. The Johnson bill to prohibit the plea of self-defense in trial of an offense committed with a deadly weapon if the accused carried a deadly weapon within 12 hours before the offense was committed, was defeated.

The principal fight over the revenue bill in the house was on the section proposing to tax all rectified or blended whisky made in this state 1 1/2 cents on each gallon. The two committees never agreed on a section providing for such a tax, but the house committee finally decided to put the extra tax in the bill when it was presented to the house, and by a decisive vote the house sustained the committee and let the 1 1/2 cents per gallon stand.

Frankfort, March 1.—The senate adopted three house bills (with some amendments) affecting second class cities. The first was the annexation bill. An amendment proposed by Senator Allen was adopted providing that before a fifth class town can be annexed to a second class city two-thirds of the voters of the town must vote for annexation. Another bill provided for the construction and reconstruction of streets at the cost of abutting property owners in second class cities. Senator Allen's amendment requires that bids for construction shall be opened publicly after having been advertised. The third bill provided for construction of sewers in second class cities, and a similar amendment as to bids and advertisement was adopted.

The house, in committee of the whole, devoted the day to the revenue bill, completing its consideration, and will try to reach a vote on it Thursday. Probably the most important amendment adopted was one reducing saloon license to \$200. The inheritance tax section was adopted, but the estate inherited must amount to \$1,000 or more before the tax can be collected.

Frankfort, March 2.—The Ward primary election bill came up in the senate as unfinished business. It provides for holding all primaries of all parties on the same day each year, for the payment of the expenses of the primaries by the counties and not by the candidates, for the regular election officers to serve as primary election officers and for a record of the ballots if desired by any one interested. The Burnam bill, providing the nearest magistrate may enforce ordinances of six-class towns, where said towns have no police judge, passed. The Charlton bill, increasing the annual appropriation for the school for the blind from \$10,000 to \$15,000, passed unanimously. The Dehaven bill, to regulate burial associations by requiring them to give bond to secure the payment of their policies, passed.

The long fight over the revenue bill ended in the house passing the bill by a vote of 56 to 32. It will now go to the senate, where its fate is as yet undecided. The house did not accept the bill as recommended by the committee of the whole, but added several important amendments, the most important one relating to bank tax assessment. The clause requiring barbers to pay a license tax was stricken out on motion of R. C. Simmons, of Covington. The clause requiring soda fountains and retail dealers in mineral waters to pay an additional license tax for the mineral waters was also stricken out.

Frankfort, March 3.—Friday was a red-letter day in the legislature as far as work was concerned. The senate passed the Ward bill, repealing the present exemption law, and providing in its place a clause providing any property (without naming it) to the value of \$600 shall be exempt, and that only half of a laborer's wages shall be subject to attachment for debts for necessities of life. The house bill placing the school of reform under control of the prison commission was taken up and passed. The Allen bill, giving second-class city authorities supervision over opening of subdivisions so that the symmetry of the streets may be preserved, passed. The Chinn resolution giving \$500 to the widow and children of the late Dr. Hugh Tobin, prison physician, passed.

The house passed the bill appropriating \$250,000 to help complete the new state house, and the bill appropriating \$50,000 to establish two state normal schools. It also passed the bill making numerous changes in legislative districts. Other bills passed: Providing for holding juvenile courts; appropriating \$50,000 for two state normal schools passed unanimously; allowing abandoned gas wells to be plugged; giving Circuit Judge Pryor, of Louisville, another week's vacation each summer; providing for the drainage of public ditches.

War on Slot Machines.

Newport, Ky., March 3.—The authorities here have renewed a war on slot machines. They were ordered some time ago, but the order was openly violated. The police have now been instructed to strictly enforce the mayor's order.

Killed Mother-in-Law, Wounded Wife.

Somerset, Ky., March 3.—Otis Gragg, a young railroad man of this city, shot and instantly killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bowman, and probably fatally wounded his wife at their home in this city. Gragg was arrested.

ARE OUT ON BOND.

Judge James Hargis and Sheriff Ed Callahan—Change of Venue.

Jackson, Ky., March 3.—Judge John L. Dorsey, appointed by Gov. Beckham to try the cases of Judge Hargis, Sheriff Ed Callahan and others, charged with complicity in the murder of Jns. B. Mareum, called the cases Friday afternoon. He held that as the motion for a change of venue stood he would have to overrule it. He finally granted time to change the procedure, and after discussion among the attorneys it was agreed that the commonwealth's attorney be allowed to present his amended motion Saturday. Because of the unsatisfactory condition of the jail and Judge Hargis' delicate health Judge Dorsey allowed the defendants bail in the sum of \$10,000 each until Saturday morning. G. W. Sewell, A. H. Hargis and Reuben McQuinn signed the bonds.

THE DOG TAX LAW.

Indorsed By the Farmers' Institute, Which Elects New Officers.

Frankfort, Ky., March 1.—The state Farmers' institute indorsed the new dog tax law and elected the following officers: President, H. M. Frolunan, of Carroll county; vice president, Morgan Hughes, of Warren county; second vice president, R. K. Hart, of Fleming county; secretary, Clarence Sale, of Jefferson county; treasurer, C. M. Hanna, of Shelby; executive committee, G. N. McGraw, of Livingston; Hugh Dawson, of Logan; H. C. Lovelace, of Nelson; M. F. Johnson, of Jefferson; T. T. Hornsby, of Shelby; William Robb, of Mason, and Caswell Prewitt, of Montgomery.

THE WHOLE DIRECTORY SENT.

The Man Wanted the Names of the "Unsaved" in Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, Ky., March 2.—Postmaster Barker received a letter from a man at Rutland, Vt., asking him for a list of the "unsaved men and women in Louisville." He explained that he wanted to do missionary work here since he had heard this is a wicked city. Postmaster Barker in order not to slight any one forwarded a copy of the City Directory, containing the names of 250,000 people.

TO PRODUCE JETT.

Prison Warden Directed To Take Him To Cynthiana For Trial.

Cynthiana, Ky., March 3.—Judge H. G. Bots, of Owenton, Ky., appointed by Gov. Beckham to try the case of Curtis Jett for alleged killing of Jas. Cockrill, directed the warden of the state prison to produce Jett Saturday morning. J. Stanley Webster, of this place, has been retained by Cockrill's friends. J. I. Blanton will defend Jett. Judge Bots is a former partner of ex-Senator Lindsay.

Moonshiners Killed.

Hindman, Ky., March 2.—Fars and Perry Sloane, moonshiners, were killed here in a desperate fight with revenue officers. They fortified themselves in a log cabin. Malcolm Holliday, one of the posse, received several wounds before his brother forced his way into the cabin and killed the moonshiners.

Will Try Curtis Jett.

Cynthiana, Ky., March 2.—Judge S. G. Bots, of Owenton, Ky., has been appointed by Gov. Beckham to try the case against Curtis Jett, charged with the murder of James Cockrill. J. H. Webster will assist the commonwealth attorney, and Jett will be defended by J. I. Blanton.

Lyne To Ride Lotus Eater.

Lexington, Ky., March 2.—Jockey Lucien Lyne, who has been spending the winter at the Larchmont stud of his father, S. C. Lyne, in this county, will have his first mount of the year on Lotus Eater in the Derby at the Fair Grounds, New Orleans, on St. Patrick's day.

A Fated Kentucky Family.

Owensboro, Ky., March 2.—During the past week four members of the family of Jesse Tucker, this county, have died of black pneumonia. The first died at Adairville, Logan county. Shortly after seven members of the family were stricken, and four have died.

The Sewer Bill Passed.

Frankfort, Ky., March 3.—The senate, on motion of Senator Allen, receded from its amendments to the two house bills providing for construction of sewers and streets in second class cities, and the bills passed as they came from the house.

For a Racing Commission.

Frankfort, Ky., March 3.—Senator Chinn introduced a new bill creating a state racing commission of five members to be appointed by the governor. The commission to practically have control of racing meetings in this state.

Freight Handlers Get Increase.

Covington, Ky., March 3.—The freight handlers at the L. & N. depot were given an increase of 10 cents in their wages. Until a few days ago they were getting \$1.35 a day and they asked for an increase of 15 cents.

Eastern Kentucky News

Our correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The same is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY. WALLACETON

March 5.—N. J. Ogg, who has been quite sick for some time, is slowly improving.—G. A. Ballard returned from Rockcastle with a nice little bunch of cattle.—George Tisdale, Sr., and family visited his son Walter, of Hickory Plains, last Saturday and stayed over till Monday.—R. H. Soper and family and Mrs. Ebb. Brockman visited G. B. Gabbard Sunday.—Ebb. Brockman and daughter Mary made a flying visit to Big Hill Sunday.—James Kirby and sister Jennie, who have been sick with measles, are out again.—Mrs. Kate Rich, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. David McColum, has returned to her home at Clay City.—G. B. Gabbard visited his cousin, M. J. Gabbard, at Berea, last Thursday night.—Felix Estridge came in from the mountains last Sunday with a big bunch of cattle.—Bert Guinn left for Illinois Wednesday, where he expects to work this summer.—John Pennington and family left for Louisville, Ky., where Mr. Pennington expects to engage in the tobacco business.—We are having snowy, rainy, windy weather now, which has stopped the farmers from plowing. I guess we will have to wait till windy, rainy March is gone.—Mrs. David McColum visited her daughter, Mrs. Alice Hoskins, of Berea, last week.

DREYFUS

March 6.—David Hudson, Albert Powell and Carl Baker, of Kerby Knob, passed through here Sunday on their way to Richmond.—Robert Hudson and wife and daughter, of Million, have been visiting Mrs. Ann Hudson recently.—Mrs. May Laine was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Young, Thursday.—Mrs. Bettie Hudson visited her sister, Mrs. Nelly Ogg, Sunday of last week.—Mrs. Ellen Powell and Fannie Sparks spent Saturday evening with Mrs. Alice Nickison.—John Kerby and wife, of Clover Bottom, stayed over night with Doc Todd and family Saturday.—Mr. Zadie is on the sick list this week.—Several from this vicinity attended court at Richmond Monday.—Miss Pearl Laine was the guest of Mrs. Curt Benge Saturday night.—Willie Robinson, who is attending school at Berea, visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.—James Young, postmaster of Dreyfus, left about two weeks ago for parts unknown. His neighbors think he has gone to the Soldiers' Home.—Mrs. Phant Malicoat has been ill for some time with the grip.—Alec Holland purchased a house and lot in Bear Wallow of H. C. Brewer, our machine agent.—Harnie Johnson, one of our merchants, made a business trip to Richmond last week.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. DISPUTANTA

March 5.—Hayes Smith sold his farm to H. E. Gadd for \$200.—Miss Mattie McGuire, of Scaffold Cane, spent Saturday night with her aunt, Mrs. O. M. Payne.—Rev. J. F. Phelps, of Cartersville, filled his regular appointment at Macedonia Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Amanda, widow of John Pennington, deceased, died at her home on Saturday. Her remains were laid to rest at the old Climax grave yard.—Miss Ellen Wild, of Clover Bottom, passed through here on her way to Scaffold Cane last week.—There was preaching at Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Squire G. V. Owens took two fine mules to Richmond Monday for sale.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gadd, of Berea, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gadd of this place.—Mrs. A. T. Abney is very sick at this writing.—O. M. Payne is very sick with gripe.—Mrs. Della Brounston, of this place, is visiting her uncle in Kingston this week.—We have just received word of the death of our jailer, L. L. Jarrett.—W. E. Drew, Wm. Seals and Jack Drew will leave March 6 for Petigraw, Ark., where they expect to make their future home.—Pleas Singleton, of Goodland, passed through here on his way to Berea.—Annie and Mattie McGuire, of Rockford, spent Thursday with their grandma, Mrs. A. T. Abney.

BOONE

March 5.—Next Saturday and Sunday is our regular meeting at Fairview church. Every one attend.—Died, March 1, the little baby of Tom Van Winkle. It was buried in Fairview grave yard.—J. C. Arnold and family, of this place, are going to move to Illinois. We are sorry to lose so good a neighbor and citizen.—Wm. Kerby has quit working on the railroad and moved back to his old home.—M. M. Sines, of this place, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ben Gay, of Lowell.—The sheriff was here last week and served war-

rants on some of the boys. We hope to have better times here in the future.—G. L. Wren has about finished building himself a large barn.—Mrs. Mat Coyle, who has been in Berea this winter, is at home for a few days.—Lee Wren has bought him a fine horse.—Mrs. Mat Northern is very sick and not expected to live long.—J. B. Coyle went to Berea on business last Saturday.—People are getting behind with their farm work. Still we have had a good winter.

JACKSON COUNTY. WIND CAVE

March 1.—The school at this place is progressing nicely under the management of J. G. Durham. The attendance is good.—Lee Combs is preparing for farming. I guess this snow will mar his progress.—J. G. Durham and his school celebrated Washington's birthday. Mr. Kelly was here with his graphophone, and everybody had a good time.—Sidney G. Lake has returned from Hamilton, O., and has entered school here. He will enter Berea College at the beginning of the spring term.—E. E. Durham, who is attending school at this place, went home Friday, but returned Saturday for school again.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Isaacs visited Sidney Lake Sunday.—Miss Lucy Isaacs visited Mrs. Manpin Friday afternoon.—Hiram Manpin and family are visiting Tom McQueen at this writing.—Jos. Dunsil, Ed. Durham, Jno. Robert, Luther Parrett, Debby Wilson, Pal Lake and Flora Fowler are among the pupils from a distance who attend school at this place this winter.—Irvine & Wagers will soon finish their long siege of logging at this place.—Rev. J. S. Ward has sold his property here and gone to Hamilton, O.—Jack Woods has been dealing in fur this winter, and says there is not much to be made in the fur trade.—J. G. Durham and a number of his pupils visited the home of C. L. Fowler last Saturday night. On Sunday morning a party of twelve went on a high mountain near Mr. Fowler's home, from which they could see the whole country for many miles around.

DOUBLE LICK

Feb. 28.—At this writing it is very cold and this is the largest snow that we have had this winter.—Mr. Kitchen, of Berea, has been preaching for the last few days at Pine Grove. He preaches interesting sermons.—F. C. Jones and Wm. Sparks took dinner with L. B. Martin.—Henry Martin died on Feb. 14, and was buried at Pleasant Hill on the old State road. He was nearly 70 years of age and was the father of 14 children and the grandfather of 66 and great-grandfather of 3 children.—James Roe and wife have gone to Louisville, Ky., on a visit.—Corn in this locality is 50 cents a bushel.—Walker Reynolds, salesman for J. Zinsmeister & Bro., has been hustling around with the merchants for the past few days. Walker is a sly old fox.—Squire Hammond has had a few of the boys up in his court for banding together to have some fun. The Squire taught them that it was not a wholesome sport for them.—General Martin is a frequent visitor at Uncle Joel Lake's. Look out, Uncle Joel.—Hard Malicoat has moved into his new house.—Mrs. Margaret Smith visited her sister, Mrs. Henry Martin, last Sunday.—The widow Patsy Martin, who has been sick for a time, is some better.—The tie-makers are laughing in their sleeves; they say they can make a dollar a day. But the roads are so bad that the tie-handlers are down in the month.—J. D. Brockman is an expert constable. When he gets a writ for the boys, he gets them out of their warm beds and marches them off to the Squire.—Albert Powell has been deputy sheriff in our locality for the last few days, attending to some legal business.

ALCORN

March 5.—Quite a number of our citizens attended court at McKee last county court day.—Willie Parsons, who went to Hamilton, O., recently, to work, has come back in poor health. Hope he will soon regain his former good health.—John Parsons and Harvey Ramsey, of Lancaster, who have been visiting relatives here and at Drip Rock, returned home Tuesday.—D. N. Welch, of Berea, was here Thursday.—James Combs, of Speedwell, was here last week and bought a mule from A. H. Williams, paying him \$150 for it.—Rev. J. W. Parsons filled his regular appointment at Drip Rock Saturday and Sunday, and also at Davis church.—Harvey Parsons, of Marksburg, who has been here and at Drip Rock two or three days, will return home today.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Murphy, returns to her home

at Fieley, Ky., today.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Murphy were the guests of A. H. Williams Sunday.—George Linnhart narrowly escaped being killed Saturday. His horse took fright and threw him, and his foot catching in the stirrup, he was dragged a considerable distance, but luckily escaped with few injuries.

OWSLEY COUNTY. MAJOR

March 5.—There is a good tide in the Kentucky river. The log men are rejoicing.—Farmers are beginning to break ground for corn.—J. S. Rowland, our hustling merchant, is doing good business at Major.—We are soon to have a new blacksmith shop here. Ed Wilson is to be the foreman.—There was an incident of unusual interest last Sunday afternoon on Buck creek. The cow bell band, that had so long been out of service, on account of there having been no weddings in Owsley lately, was called upon to serenade Mr. Thomas Kincaid and Mrs. Josephine Judd (widow of the late Daniel Judd) who were united in matrimony. May they have a long and peaceful life.—Miss Cora Seale has come home from Berea, where she has been attending school.—The Major correspondent is again at home and will resume his pen. Any one having a bit of news that is of general interest will be doing a favor by leaving it at the office.—Old Aunt Martha Bell, of Buck Creek, died Feb. 25 and was buried the 26th at the old family burying ground. At the time of her death she was 73 years, 1 month, and 1 day old. She was born in Lee county, Virginia, but moved to Kentucky with her husband, M. C. Bell, who died two years ago. She was a Christian and a member of the M. E. Church for fifty years. She leaves a host of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

ILLINOIS NEWS. ARCOLA

To the Editor of The Citizen.
It was the 7th of February, and I stood at my window watching the passers by, when I saw a tall man coming toward my house. His slow, tired steps attracted my attention, as it is not a common thing to see a footman here as it is about Berea. As the stranger approached, I met him at the door and, to my surprise, it was a Mr. Martin, from Jackson county, Kentucky, who was soon to be a neighbor. He said, "As you once were a student at Berea, would you not like to take the Citizen?" I at once replied "Yes," and I have greatly enjoyed its visits. In particular I thank God for the privilege of reading Brother Hubbard's sermon. I hope to be blessed with the privilege of reading many of them hereafter. As I read that sermon, I felt sure that old Paul and Silas were dead, but that there are other Pauls and Silases still alive. Some have passed away and some have not finished their work. It is better to be a Paul or a Silas than to be President of the United States. Oh that there may be many at Berea who will say as Saul did, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"
As my health is not good, I cannot get out to church in winter and a sermon to read on the Sabbath is what I most desire. I am very thankful for the Citizen. When a student at Berea, I was known as Mary S. Williams. I see many names in the paper of those I would like to shake hands with. My love to all.
Mary S. Hickey.

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News in Kentucky

KENTUCKY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Senate Adopted Col. Chinn's Bill For a Racing Commission.

Frankfort, March 7.—The senate adopted Col. Jack Chinn's bill providing for a state racing commission to control the tracks. It received 32 votes to 4 against. Four amendments were added to the bill before passage, as follows: Extend term of commissioners from two to four years, revoking only for cause license, permit appeal to the courts to exclude trotting tracks and to prevent commission from limiting racing on any track to less than 40 days yearly. In accordance with the Simmons resolution to investigate the loss of his anti-pool-room bill, the speaker of the house appointed Representatives Simmons, George Wilson, of Union, and Chas. Dawson, of Logan, as the investigating committee.

The house adopted without dissent bill No. 372, by Mr. Bourne, changing time of holding courts in the Twelfth judicial district. Mr. Redwine's bill, authorizing the appointment of special judges in regular districts, allowing appointment in one county while the regular court is being held in another county, passed by a vote of 62 to 3. The motion to reconsider the libel retraction bill was tabled after a hard fight by a majority of five. The bill proposing that domestic life insurance companies be required to keep on deposit with the state treasurer securities of the value of the policies outstanding was adopted.

HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

A Wagon Crashed Into a Runabout Near Coldspring, Ky.

Coldspring, Ky., March 7.—A two-horse team driven by John Weisener, of Alexandria, and attached to a heavy wagon, ran away here, while Weisener was in a store, and after running a half mile, collided with a runabout in which Harry Bunning, of Newport, and George Gresham, of Ft. Thomas, were riding. Bunning and Gresham were hurled out of the vehicle and Bunning was badly hurt, it being feared that he is internally injured. Gresham escaped unhurt. The runabout was demolished. Bunning was taken to his home in Newport.

TWO SHOT IN A DUEL.

Horsemen Returning From Court Engage in a Pistol Fight.

Richmond, Ky., March 7.—At Rogersville a large crowd of horsemen from Jackson and Clay counties, en route home from attending court, engaged in a pistol duel. A hundred shots were fired. Chas. Crawford, of Jackson county, was shot through and through and will die. Sam Fortune, of Clay county, was shot through both legs and his horse was killed.

Covington Annexation Bill.

Frankfort, Ky., March 7.—Representative Simons, of Covington, made a strenuous effort in the house to secure reconsideration of the Covington annexation bill. He was opposed by Representatives McLean and Arnett and they secured the approval of the measure as adopted by the senate.

Curfew Law a Dead Letter.

Newport, Ky., March 7.—Although the Curfew law has been in force hardly a month, it is already practically a dead letter. There have as yet been no arrests of minors under its provisions, although children under 15 years of age are to be found on the streets after 9 p. m.

Paynter Gives a Banquet.

Frankfort, Ky., March 7.—Judge Thomas H. Paynter, the newly elected United States senator, gave a reception and banquet to the legislature at the Capitol hotel. Judge Henry S. Barker, of the court of appeals, acted as toastmaster, and over 200 guests were present.

Drowned Herself in the Creek.

Shelbyville, Ky., March 7.—After attempting to bang herself from a bridge, which was thwarted by the breaking of a rope, Mrs. Cynthia Skelton, a highly respected lady of this city, drowned herself in Clear creek.

Shot and Fatally Wounded.

Owingsville, Ky., March 7.—At Prestonburg, Floyd county, John Shephard was shot and fatally wounded there by a man concealed in a C. & O. freight car. He charges that Calvin Sizemore shot him. Sizemore was arrested.

"Planting Day."

Louisville, Ky., March 7.—The Louisville school board adopted the suggestion of the Louisville Commercial club making Friday, March 30, "Planting day" in the Louisville public schools. It is made a holiday.

Fine Barn Burned.

Henderson, Ky., March 7.—A barn belonging to George W. Weed was burned near Corydon. Several head of stock, a lot of fodder, harness and vehicles were destroyed. The loss is \$2,000, with insurance of \$600.

The Penny Sued.

Louisville, Ky., March 7.—G. W. Williams sued the L. & N. Monon and Pennsylvania railroads for \$100,000 damages because he was ordered away from their depot and called a name.

A Stricken Family.

Versailles, Ky., March 7.—Samuel Moore, 83, one of the oldest millers in Kentucky, died, near Midway, of pneumonia. His widow and two daughters are very ill of pneumonia.

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freely and frankly, telling us all your troubles. We will send free advice (in plain sealed envelope). Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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and nothing else, is my baby girl, now two weeks old," writes Mrs. J. P. West, of Webster City, Iowa. "She is a fine, healthy babe and we are both doing nicely."

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